CHEAP and EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR CUTS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES OR STINGS, PILES, PRICKLY HEAT, and OTHER SKIN AILMENTS.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Larger 1s¾d. pots.
Free from Animal Fat.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Makers awarded 56 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,468—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1891.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Vieux Bottle	33 12
O.B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Ter (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th June
B.I. SUTLEJ	4926	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	10th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3327	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "

Saturday.

B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. P. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
ROHILLA	3367	700		27th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
* S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	30th Aug., 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 320 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gella, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,300	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 24, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on Board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 28th June, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 27th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituent's every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King land Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers' forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
FAZILKA, (or other steamer)	On or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1891. Agents.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 3rd July, 1891. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.
For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES
With the Waterproofing between two Textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	Inches.
Cash Rs.	35-8	36-8	37-8	38-8	41-8	
Credit ,,	39-8	40-8	41-8	42-12	46	

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF COATS.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	Inches.
Cash Rs.	10	10-8	11	12	13	
Credit ,,	11	12	12-8	13-8	14-8	

Leggings to match above, per pair ..... Rs. 4 8 Cash. 5 0 Credit.
Caps do. do. each ..... ,, 4 0 4 8

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54	56	Inches.
Cash Rs.	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8	19-8	
Credit ,,	17-8	18-8	19-8	20-8	22-8	

Leggings to match above, per pair ..... Rs. 4 8 Cash. 5 0 Credit.
Caps do. do. each ..... ,, 4 0 4 8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid, each ,, 12 8 14 0
Saddle Covers ..... each ,, 7 0 8 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRAND JEWEL AUCTION.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TOSHAKANA,
THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL,
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.
WILL SELL BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY, 13TH JULY 1891,
AND FIVE SUBSEQUENT DAYS
AT CALCUTTA,
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF
JEWELS AND CURIOS,
COMPRISING
NECKLACES, BANGLES, SERPAITCHES, NUTHS, HARRS, RINGS, DOOK-DOOKIES, BALLEES, SITHIS, EARRINGS, BAJOO-BUNDS, &c., &c.
PEARLS, RUBIES, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, CORALS.
CASHMERE SHAWLS, CHOGAS, BENARES, KINCOBS, CARVED IVORY TUSHES, AND BURMESE CURIOSITIES.
ORDERS TO PURCHASE REGISTERED GRATIS.
CATALOGUES (IN COURSE OF COMPLETION) SHOULD BE APPLIED FOR ON AN EARLY DATE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
"IMPERIALS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2 0
"MAYOS,"	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
manufactured in three sizes, ,, 2—4 ,, ... ,,	2 12
in boxes of 100. ,, 3—3½ ,, (thin)... ,,	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS."	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.
Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.
OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

SUTTON'S GARDEN SEEDS.
NEW SEASON'S

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Flower Seeds, 16 varieties	Cash 4 12	Credit	5 8
,, ,, 20 ,, ...	,, 7 0	,,	8 0
Vegetable Seeds, 24 varieties	,, 4 12	,,	5 8
,, ,, 40 ,, ...	,, 9 0	,,	10 8

Garden Implements of all Kinds.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR CHEROOTS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	2-8	3-8	4-12	5-8	10
Credit	2-12	4	5	6	11

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.
Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.
Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone, their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

KEMP & CO.'S
TASTELESS GELATINE COATED GRANULES

ARE the best method of administering solid Medicines.
TASTELESS, SMALL, ELEGANT, ACCURATE.
Medicines for all common Complaints are now prepared in this convenient form.

Granules for Boils.	Granules for Fever.
Granules for Constipation.	Granules for Headache.
Granules for Cough.	Granules for Liver.
Granules for Diarrhœa.	Granules for Nervousness.
Granules for Dyspepsia.	Granules for all Complaints.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS for Monsoon Wear, Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool, Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool, all thoroughly Shrunk.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

	Rs. a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy ..... Each	6 8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— White for Tennis ..... ,,	7 8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours ..... ,,	7 8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— White or Cream for Tennis ..... ,,	8 8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft ..... ,,	8 8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS— Latest Patterns ..... ,,	8 8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS— Cricketing or Tennis ..... ,,	8 8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the above ..... from per suit	10 8

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN ..... Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN ..... Rs. 18.
} CASH OR V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.
FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

S. S. "ETOLIA," the Favourite of this Line, will be SAILING for PORT SAID and PLYMOUTH about 4th August. She carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, has her Cabins amidship; and is fitted throughout with the Electric light. Fares for 1st Class Passages to the above places, Rs. 275 and 350 respectively. Liberal luggage space is allowed. Apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, 1891, at 5-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

POPULAR REMEDIES ! ! !

HERBAL BRASSICON.—Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, and all Aches and Pains to which Human Body is subjected. 1s. 6d. or Re. 1.

SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.—Used for the prevention and cure of Dysentery in all its forms, Diarrhœa, Cholera and Bowel Complaints. 2s. or Re. 1-4.

BABY'S BALM.—Successful in all cases of Children's Diseases arising through Worms, Teething, Bowel Complaints, Liver, &c. 1s. 6d. or Re. 1.

RESTORATIVE BEADS.—Purge the blood from all impurities, enrich its tone, and strengthen the system. Is a reliable Tonic, essential to persons weakened by prostrated and long illness. 1s. 6d. or Re. 1.

SATRANA SALVE.—Removes Dhobee's Itch, Indian Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases. 9d. or Annas 6.

☞ Of all Chemists and Druggists and at Messrs. F. S. Madon and Co., Market.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 5.

THACKER'S REDUCED SURVEY MAP OF INDIA,

EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS,

SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.

Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5¼.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

BOMBAY: THACKER & Co., LIMITED.
CALCUTTA: THACKER, SPINK & CO.
LONDON: W. THACKER & CO.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Lost Luggage and unclaimed articles at the Lost Luggage Office, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place,

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery, and glassware, handsome China, and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c, the property of S. KIDDLE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.—

8 boxes champagne.

AT 1-30 P.M.

By order of the Sheriff of Bombay—
1 brougham and 1 dog-cart and 2 horses, the property of Mr. D. D. Shroff, attached in suit No. 225 of 1891.

The property of other gentlemen—
1 boat-shaped landau with grey Arab horse and harness.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-2½, fast and quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable coach-box in good order.
1 strong palanquin office-shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong landau suitable for single or pair.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, goes well in saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd July next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Ladha Ebram and Co., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, made to order, plated, glass and crockery ware, very handsome chandeliers, Tucker's Argand lamps, rich Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of A. B. L. COOPER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, with two Bungalows and Stables, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from the administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Shaik Essau bin Cursetas, late of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th July next, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz., bungalow and stables belonging to the said estate, viz:—

All that piece of parcel or land or ground, together with the two Bungalows and the stables standing thereon fronting the Bellasis Road, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement 5,431-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's old No. 461, new No. a-13983, old Survey No. 247, and new Survey No. 32-3562, 2-7-3566, 1-3575, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. and bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of Ardeseer Bejonjee Limboowalla and Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla, on the west partly by land included in new Survey No. 3574, now or formerly belonging to Hajee Mahomed Jitekar, and partly by portion of old race course, on the north by land included in new Survey Nos. 3562 and 3563, and on the south by the Bellasis Road. The said property is known as the Shaik Essau bin Curtas Stables, and was used for purpose of the said stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 26, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT SATARA.

Under instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Satara, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.—

The two furnished bungalows. Nos. 1 and 2, with their respective out-houses, stables, and coach houses, situated near the Soldiers' Barracks on the road leading to the Mahavly River.

The Bungalow No. 1 is pucka-built, with tiled roof, and has the following accommodation:—1 drawing, 1 dinning, and 2 bedrooms, with dressing and bath-rooms. There is also a well in the compound. The bungalow is at present in the occupation of the Regimental Mess at a monthly rental of Rs. 40.

The Bungalow No. 2 is also pucka-built, with tiled roof, and has the following accommodation:—1 drawing, 1 dinning, 1 office, 1 side, and 2 bed-rooms, with dressing and bath-rooms. It is at present in the occupation of Major Hutchinson and Lieut. King at a monthly rental of Rs. 40.

The sale will be held at the Bungalow known as "Baboo Bund," opposite the Native Infantry Officers' Mess, and for further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at Bombay, or to Mr. Byramjee Cooverjee, Fountain Hotel, Mahableshwur.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 case 50 table clocks with music.
95 coils best fibre rope, 1½ to 4 inches.
25 coir rugs, 2 cases colour, 2 cases cutlery, and 1 case hardware.
2 cases 20 rolls leather belting, 2½ and 3 inches.
60 „ Wrexham Pilsener beer, in quarts and pints.
39 „ Eagle Pilsener beer, in quarts and pints.
6 „ Brown Beer champagne.
2 „ Embroidered velvet caps,
5 „ Octaves whiskey.

On account and at the risk of Ismail Haji Mahomed—
P. 315—2 cases each 4 nets steel trunks.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Abdoolaily Essabhoy—
A. S. 757—1 case gold thread.

On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Pekin—
B B and B 12251—1 case gilt mouldings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built single-seated brougham, with brake.
1 strong and light second-hand victoria.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 „ „ office-shigram.
1 bay pony gelding, 13·2, very fast, up to weight, and believed perfectly sound.
1 English-built park-phaeton, with moveable seat and coach-box, by Kesterton.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY CHINAWARE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst, at 3p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of fancy Chinaware, consisting of medallians, vases, figures, busts, groups, swings, &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ripon Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, Hink's table and hanging lamps, nearly new Ariston, Wilcox and Gibb's sewing machine on stand, strong built oval shaped office shigram, English-built open carriage, strong bay horse, set of harness, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of Mr. A. SPANION.

The above is on view before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BREACH CANDY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 9th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Shu Tezpal Cursey and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sadanund Essoba in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of May 1890, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, on the western side thereof in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 351 square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No. 10 and 11, new No. 1 A-42, old survey No. 125 and 125, and New Survey No. 2-8061, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 354, then under No. 218, and now under street No. 546, 548, and ward No. 133, bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and south by the property of the late Essoba Damodherjee, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjrapole and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 26, 1891.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

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SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
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Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DIAMONDS.

PURE WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
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INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LI

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	42½
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,200	£35	£12½	5 pr. ct.	170
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Shares	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly Divd.	
Ah sadabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	567½
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725x1
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	425
Chinai Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1002½
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630
Coorla Mills	280	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	950
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Hing ngkee Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct	66
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	50	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,800	250	250	10	235
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,000	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	185
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	3
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shalapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 no n
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,600	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Central India.	3,750	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½x
Back Bay Baths	900	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	04
Bapty Bros	5,625	200	185	15	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	025	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	92
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	337
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5Idx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Prince of Wales Fire In.	6,000	1,000	1,00	20	415
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	N dv	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	..	48
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9	84
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	900
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	192
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5	17
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 13-12
Carolas	„ 225
Maxican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 27
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf	„ 22
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 22-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-1
Pekin do	„ 21-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	107½
Four-and-a-half per cent	108½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	103½
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	222
Port Trust Bonds	104

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 5 9-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 5¼d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight		1s. 5d.
Do. do.	4	Do. do.	1s. 5 13-32d.
Do. do.	6	Do. do.	1s. 5¼d.
Do. Credit	3	Do. do.	1s. 5 17-32d.
Do. do.	5	Do. do.	1s. 5 21-32d.
Do. Documents	3	Do. do.	1s. 5 9-16d.
Do. do.	6	Do. do.	1s. 5 11-16d.
France	3	Do. do.	1'35
Do.	6	Do. do.	1'38½
Calcutta	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	60 days'	do.	99½
Madras	At sight		100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do.	99½
China	60 days'	do.	219

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Calder (s), from Busreh ; Chindwara (s), Calcutta ; Nerano (s), Sanderland ; and Crathorne (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Khandalla (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; and Falshaw (s), Port Said.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day.

FOOTBALL (Y. M. C. A.)—There will be a practice game this evening (Friday) at 5-15 p. m., on the Cooperage.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Baghdad, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The bark John Davie entered the dock yesterday ; and the s.s. Vera and Cyril left it on Wednesday, and the s.s. Baghdad yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Falshaw and Lincolnshire entered, and the Calder, Hispania, Branksome Hall, and Malwa left the dock yesterday. The s.s. Thisbe left on Wednesday.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Kashiram valad Bapu, officiating revenue patel of the village of Shemalda, petha Edalabad, taluka Bhusawal, in the Khandeish Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

March.....Funicuil-Funicula .....Denza.
Overture.....Zanetta.....Auber.
Valse .....Ver Luisant .....Walton.
Finale to 3rd Act Rigoletto .....Verdi.
Selection.....The Sultan of Mocha.....Cellier.
Galop .....Tramway.....Bergmein.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED.—An inquiry was held yesterday morning by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, regarding the death of Sebastian Mariano De Almeida, a Goanese cook, addicted to drinking, aged 25 years. On Wednesday afternoon, the deceased told Bhima, a Soorti servant in the employ of his master, that he wanted to go out, and enjoy himself as it was St. John's Day, and that he intended to drink a bottle of liquor. About two hours later a peon, in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, found the dead body of deceased floating in the Arthur Basin. He fetched a police sepoy, who went into the water and brought out the dead body of Almeida. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned an open verdict.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of an old Hindu widow, named Joorabai, aged 60 years. On the 5th inst' whilst the deceased was going upstairs to her room on the third floor of the house, with a chatti of water on her head, she missed her footing and fell to the bottom of the staircase. She was not sent to any hospital until the 16th inst., when, as she became worse, she was taken to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on Wednesday evening. On the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of Joorabai was caused by gangrene, following an abscess in the groin, the result of an accidental fall down a staircase.

HOW A SAILOR SATISFIED HIS HUNGER.—Frank Boswell, quarter-master of the s.s. Eden Hall, was yesterday charged by Superintendent Ingram, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with embezzling a sheep's carcase and a tin of Swiss milk. From the evidence of Captain Jones, the master of the vessel, it appeared that the prisoner threw the carcase of a slaughtered sheep overboard on the 27th of May while at sea. This was reported to the captain on the following morning by another of his companions, and subsequently the milk was missed from the ship's stores and found in his possession. Boswell's defence was that the chief steward did not give the crew enough to eat. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to her Majesty's House of Correction to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month, informing the captain that he would have to discharge the prisoner from his vessel.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A BAILIFF.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Clive Durant and Alexander Williams re-appeared to answer the charge of assault and deterring a public officer in the execution of his duty, preferred against them by Dadabhoy Pestouji, a bailiff in the Court of Small Causes.

The evidence of Inspector Saunders showed that he was not in receipt of a certain letter addressed to him on May 3.

In the cross-examination of Kaikobad Cowasji, another bailiff, it was said that Durant commenced reading a notice and a protest before the Third Judge ; but he was stopped from proceeding further, and the Judge directed that Durant should answer the question put to him in relation to the case against him. The notice and protest that was signed by the accused Clive Durant ran thus : "The undersigned, being now brought up illegally and by force. . . will not plead or make any defence. . . . The vacation judge has in the exercise of his authority maliciously committed the undersigned to prison . . . the warrant of commitment falsely stating that the undersigned has failed to furnish security . . . . All the provisions relating to arrest before judgment having been maliciously violated by the vacation judge, who has set law and procedure at defiance, the undersigned will . . . . apply to the High Court for a criminal information against the vacation judge on charges of (1) disobeying the law with intent to cause injury under Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code ; (2) maliciously making an order contrary to law, under Section 219 of the same code ; (3) malicious commitment to prison and wrongful confinement under Section 220 of the Code. The undersigned now claims and asserts his liberty and warns the vacation judge that he will aggravate the offences he has already committed by any further illegal detention of the undersigned. In order to test the question whether the undersigned is or not legally detained in custody, he gives the vacation judge notice that he will resent in his self-defence and by force, if necessary, any further interference with his liberty, and should he be compelled to assault any bailiff or police officer executing any order given by the vacation judge, the undersigned demands that he shall be immediately charged with assault before a European magistrate, so that the question be promptly decided, Bombay, June 3, 1891.—(Sd.)—C. DURANT."

Witness, continuing said : The accused Durant began reading a paper, but the Judge interfering ordered him to reply to the questions put to him. The accused Clive Durant then handed up a paper to the judge, who received it and placed it on his table. Witness was certain that the accused Durant when taken to the judge's chambers subsequently did not read the following which Durant now produced and read in Court. This ran as follows :—"I am informed that in the exercise of your authority you, a Parsee, entrusted by her Britannic Majesty's Government with the office of judge, habitually display animus and the insolence of office against her Majesty's British-born subjects. If so, your conduct of this case is characteristic, and it is high time your abusive power should be brought under the notice of Government. Under the form of law and the cover of your office, you have been guilty of acts and conduct which more resemble those of a brigand or a man-stealer than a judge. I therefore decline to submit to your authority in any way except by force." (Both the protest and this latter letter were marked for identification.)

The two sepoys who were present at the scene at the Court of Small Causes were next called, and in their cross-examination they described the occurrence and the carrying out of the orders they received from Inspector Hack.

His Worship then called upon the two accused to submit their statements of the case in writing, and remanded the case till Monday, the 29th inst.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 23rd June were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on the 21st, 16 feet 6 inches against 12 feet 3 inches on the same date last year. Harvesting of adava crops continues. Kharif sowings progressing. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Locusts doing damage to adava crops in Sehwan division. Adava crops in Manjhand damaged by blight and insects.

Shikarpur.—Rain in Mirpur, 8 cents. River 10 feet 1 inch against 10 feet 7 inches last year. Threshing of rabi crops continues. Kharif operations in progress. Locusts appeared in 10 talukas, damaging cotton crops in Shikarpur and Ghotki.

Hyderabad.—Rain 12 cents in Hala. Rabi harvesting nearly over. Kharif cultivation has commenced. Agricultural stock fair. Locusts in 6 talukas, causing damage in 5.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Damage by locusts necessitated fresh sowings on the Desert Canal. Locusts reported to be dying in large numbers.

Ahmedabad.—Rain for the week, 14 cents. Ploughing of land retarded for want of rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, 6 cents. Fodder and water-supply scanty.

Kaira.—Rain for the week, 11 cents in Kaira, and 7 cents in Matar ; none elsewhere. Rain wanted throughout the whole district. Manuring of land progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient, except in 1 taluka.

Broach.—No rain during the week ; for the season, maximum 39 cents at Amod, and minimum 13 cents at Jambusar. Rain urgently needed. Preparations for the current season in progress. Fodder supply scarce in some talukas. Agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Rain for the week, 5 cents at Pardi ; for the season, maximum 16 cents at Bulsar, and minimum 3 cents at Bardoli. Preparations for sowing in progress. Agricultural stock healthy on the whole. Prices of fodder rising.

Nasik.—Rain during the week, 12 cents. Lands ready for sowing. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair in 8, middling in 3, and poor in 1 taluka.

Colaba (Bombay). —Rain from 21st to 23rd ; heavy on 23rd ; total of week 4·56 inches ; total to date 5·11, being 11·97 below average. Abnormal temperature 3 degs. warm on 17th, 21st and 22nd ; 4 degs. warm from 18th to 20th ; and 2 degs. warm on 23rd. Vapour in air defective on 17th, excessive from 21st to 23rd, and normal on all other days. Abnormal wind northerly from 17th to 20th, and easterly from 21st to 23 ; thunderstorms from 21st to 23rd ; thunder and lightning on 20th, and distant lightning on 19th.

Tanna.—Sowing operations retarded for want of rain, which is badly wanted throughout the district. If rain does not begin immediately, the prospects seem uncertain. Scarcity of fodder and water felt for agricultural stock.

Kolaba.—Rain 3 inches 14 cents at Alibag, 17 cents at Pen, 10 cents at Mahad, and none elsewhere. Seeds sown drying up in places, and further sowings retarded for want of rain. Fodder growing scarce over nearly the whole district, and water in 3 talukas.

Ratnagiri.—Rain scanty ; maximum 1 inch 74 cents at Malvan, and minimum 1 cent at Ratnagiri. Sowing operations commenced.

Poona.—Rain during the week, maximum 36 cents at Purandhar, and minimum 5 cents at Indapur ; for the season, maximum 1 inch 58 cents at Bhimthadi, and minimum 7 cents at petta Mulshi. Sowing of rice and nagli commenced in taluka Maval ; elsewhere sowing not yet commenced for want of sufficient rain. Scarcity of fodder in taluka Khed. Agricultural stock in a fairly good condition. Prices of food-grain have risen more or less throughout the district, owing to lateness of rain.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 7 talukas ; maximum at Akola 1 inch 88 cents, and minimum at Nagar 1 cent. Preparation of land for kharif crops continues. Fodder insufficient in 3 talukas. Agricultural stock good, except in 1 taluka.

Sholapur.—Rain during the week, maximum 2 inches 31 cents at Sangola, and minimum 3 cents at Karmala ; for the season, maximum 2 inches 60 cents at Sangola, and minimum 4 cents at Sholapur. Want of rain throughout the district. Lands being prepared for sowing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara, 45 cents ; in talukas, maximum 2 inches 32 cents at Khatav, and minimum 9 cents at Javli. Rainfall general ; more wanted in all talukas. Fodder dear at Karad and Valva. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain at Bagalkot 2 inches 60 cents, at Badami 1 inch, at Muddebihal 97, and at Hungund 36 cents ; elsewhere below 20 cents ; more needed for sowing. Agricultural stock good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 13 cents ; total 3 inches 73 cents ; at Chikodi 2 inches 80 cents, and at Gokak 1 inch 65 cents ; scanty elsewhere ; more wanted urgently throughout the district. Sown rice withering. Sowing operations generally hindered. Scarcity of fodder in 5 talukas, and of water in Belgaum. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain more or less throughout the district ; average for week 1 inch 27 cents, and for the season 5 inches 21 cents. Standing crops benefited by rain, which is urgently wanted in the paddy-growing talukas. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of water in 2, and of fodder in 4 talukas.

Kanara.—Moderate rain on coast and light above ghats. No rain in Supa petta. Sowing continues. Rice plants thriving on coast and in Mundgod.

Rajkote.—Rain 1 inch 8 cents. Whether cloudy. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy and dull. Showers at some places.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock in fair condition. Scarcity of water and fodder in the Baroda and Kadi divisions.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

215-91—Little, S F and N—Motichund Hurruckchund and another vs Maneckchund Amuluck (undefended).
632-90—Ardesir, H and D—Janmahomed Hajee Ebrahim vs Sayajee Assana—Junardhen and A.
171-91—Ardesir H and D—Rahimtoola Peerbhoy vs Essoobai and another—Payne, G and S.
184-91—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ramchund Premjee and another vs Runchod Naronjee and others—Little, S F and N, and M B Barbaya.
152-91—In person—a pauper—Hurry Narayen Kamte vs Am roota Moroba Shendy—In person.
224-91—Chitnis, M and M—Bai Rallatbai vs Thucker Jaitha Chuturbhoo)—In person.
Postponed Long Causes.
478-90—Mirza H K—Kursondas Ludha Boda and another vs Damoder Amundjee—J C Cama.
675-90—In person—a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H. and D.
59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajoona and another vs Memon Haji Habib Ahmed—B Y N Kirtikar.
438-90—Conroy and B—Esmail Nunsey vs Karmally Khakobhoy Pudumsay and another—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

293-91—Nanu and H—Kaikhushroo Muncherjee Heeramanock and others vs The Coorla S and W Co and others—Chalk W and S.
331-90—Jefferson, B., D., and K.—Bai Gunga vs. Hurjewan Vussonjee.—Little, S., F., and N.
515-90—In person.—Bhugvandas Ramjee vs. Dagdu Essu.—In person (Not to be called on).
33-91—Khunderao M—Bejonjee Jehangir Buxoy vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxoy—Ardeshir, H and D.
636-90—Ardesir H and D—Abdool Hoosen Hebtoola vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Khanmahomed, &c,—In person.
536-90—Crawford B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and another vs Govindjee Thackersey Muljee.—Thakurdas D and C.
531-88—Little S F and N—Bomonjee Muncherjee Mody vs M M Mody and Co and another—P and R and C L and O.
446-90—Payne G and S—Dawoodbhoy Khanmahomed vs Vallibhoy Mahomedbhoy.—Balkrishna V N K.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, MITCHELL, and Co., in a letter which they have addressed to the French Minister of War, say :—(1.) That no information respecting melinite has been ever received by us from any person other than M. Turpin. (2.) That we have received no plans or technical information from M. Tripone. (3.) That no offer of any description for the betrayal of official secrets has at any time been proposed directly or indirectly to us. Any further information your Excellency may desire with respect to communications made to us on the subject of melinite we shall be happy to afford.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Abscesses, Erysipelas, Piles.—Unvarying success attends all who treat these diseases according to the simple printed directions wrapped round each pot and box. They are invaluable to the young and timid, whose bashfulness sometimes endangers life. Though apparently local, diseases of this nature are essentially blood diseases, but a little attention, moderate perseverance, and trifling expense will enable the most diffident to conduct any case to a happy issue without exposing secret infirmities to any one. The Ointment checks the local inflammation and alleviates the throbbing pains. These directions also clearly point out when and how Holloway's Pills are to be taken, that their purifying and regulating powers may assist by adjusting and strengthening the constitution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s. s. Falshaw, 1,483 tons, Captain J J Farnell, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Nevano, 1,854 tons, Captain W Skipper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sanderland, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain R Phillips, sailed yesterday for coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, Captain C de C Hamilton, as cabin and 12 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s. s. Calder, 400 tons, Captain W C Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 63 chests opium, and 64 deck passengers.

THE B I S S N Co's s. s. Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain A Langlois, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo ; Mr. D R Buchannan, and Monsignor Fean Moredan as cabin passengers.

THE Hall Line s. s. Banksome Hall, 2,494 tons, Captain C Barnes, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Spankie, Lieut A L Phillips, Mr. Penton, Mr. Sundy and one native gentleman. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Calder (s)	Taylor	Busreh, June 13.
	Chindwara (s)	Langlois	Calcutta, May 24.
	Nerano (s)	Skipper	Sanderland, May 25.
	Crathorne (s)		Aden.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Khandalla (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, &c.
	Falshaw (s)	Farnell	Port Said.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nerano for Dunkirk.
„ Chindwara, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Hispania, for Marseilles.
Barque John Davie, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

June 21.—Palitana, Kestor Nevasa, Kamiola, Umballa, and barque R. Morrow.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June. 22 Kohinur s..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June. 22 Maharani s..... Rangoon.
Baria s..... Calcutta.
Niemen s..... Calcutta.
Mombassa s..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Niagara s—3 cases perambulators, Bhaisett and Co.
City of Dundee s—1 case German silver water, H Bhoogeelall.

FROM LONDON.

Ebro s—12 cases provision, Etuljee Nusserwanjee Antia, 4 cases confectionery, H Mahomed Ally ; 9 casks inkstands, M Allybhoy.
Peshawur s—25 bottles quicksilver, M S Katrak ; 15 packages writing papers and envelopes, H Abdoolally.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—2 cases walking sticks, T Ibawoodjee ; 4 packages stationery, H Abdoolally ; 255 cases provisions, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—3 cases stationery, M. A. Essabhoy and Co ; 5 cases chinese color, Loocmanjee Samsoodin.

FROM HULL.

Ebro s—50 drums linseed oil, M. Esmaljee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—70 cases window glass, S. Mamoojee ; 6 casks cement, A. H. Nazar and Co ; 131 cases window glass, S. Baboojee and sons.
Bombay s—81 cases window glass, S. Mamoojee.
Ehrenfels s—1 case German silver sheets, H. Bhoogeelall.
Lycial s—1 case German silver plates, H. Bhoogulall.

DAILY EXPORTS— JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden-Hall s—3 cases woollen carpets, Tod Durant and Co ; 65 bales wool, Jodhowjee Khimjee ; 75 bales wool, G. Toolseedas ; 28 bales cotton twist, Edwin Butterworth and Co ; 95 bales cotton waste and 105 bales cotton fly, R. Dossa.
Timor s—60 bales wool, M Gangjee ; 375 bales cotton fly, 25 bales twist waste and 300 bales gunny rags, Pragjee Heerjee and Sons.
40,000 cwts wheat, Sunday and Co.
Iran s—20 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co ; 742 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 55 bales wool, B Fakeerchand ; 57 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 175 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 27 bales waste silk, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Willam Bell and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—3 cwts ivory, Bhunjeebhoy Sajun ; 6 boxes silver coins (Rs 42,800), B Cursetjee ; 3½ cwts ivory, A Ahmed ; 5½ cwts ivory, Essa Thawer ; 4 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co ; 4 boxes gold (Rs 2,80,000), Agra Bank.

FOR HAVRE.

Whitefield s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 274 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.
Kt Commander s—36 bales cotton and 180 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Strathclyde s—6,428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Accomac—500 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Krusthausen and Co ; 9,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
Nedjed s—13,000 cwts wheat and 4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,500 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat and 1,999 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co ; 1,999 cwts linseed, Ersthausen and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Nerano s—4,000 cwts poppyseed and 7,000 cwts wheat, Erusthausen and Co.
Swainby s—10,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—6,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
St Enoch s—4,800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Lansdowne Tower s—150 cwts gum, Otto Martin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

County of York s—2,375 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.
Chelydra s—3,000 cwts teelseed, and 4,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Iran s—58 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Elmete s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—160 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—1,119 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Canton s—51½ cwts fennelseed, 25½ cwts olibanum, and 22 cwts kadoo, M M Essabhoy ; 52 cwts shark fins, L Chuttoo ; 250 cwts shark fins, and 6½ cwts fishmaws, C Ebram ; 47 cwts cloves, and 22 cwts kadoo, and 45 cwts fennelseed, Yue Lun Ching ; 3 cases Cambay stones, E Noordin and Co ; 97 cwts bysabole, D Dossa ; 50 bales cotton, P F Talati ; 400 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai ; 110 bales cotton, H Amulchand ; 250 bales cotton, M Tomsookrai ; 50 bales cotton, E Shapoorjee ; 120, chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co ; 14 chests opium, The P & O Co ; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 224 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 250 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist, The Bombay National M Co ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 25 bales twist, The Khatao Makanji S and W Co ; 150 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 55 bales twist, P F Talati ; 700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 16 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 65 bales twist, C Ebram ; 62 cwts olibanum, C Tarmahomed.

FOR SHANGAI

Canton s—125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 63 cwts sandlewood, M. Hormusjee ; 100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

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Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

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Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

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GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

WITH the exception of a few brief thunder-storms, we are still without any sign of the setting in of the rains, and serious apprehensions with regard to harvest prospects are increasing daily, reports from some districts of the mofussil giving occasion for considerable concern. Pending the desired change in the weather, business in all its branches is very quiet. Very little has been doing in Cotton either for export or local consumption; while the Wheat and Seed Markets have latterly been inactive, though not without some little fluctuation in rates. Under the influence of advices regarding Silver, a strong upward movement took place in Exchange at the beginning of the week, and a material advance in rates, especially for Private Paper, was attained in a somewhat excited market; and though yesterday a sharp reaction took place, on a drop in the governing metal being wired from New York, rates are 11-32d. to 3/32d. higher than they were a week ago, with a firm feeling at the close. Government Paper, after advancing considerably, is now ⅛ per cent. higher for Fours than last Thursday's quotation. Freights have been dull and declining, but the feeling this evening is a shade steadier. In the continued absence of rain in the districts, the Import Market remains dull, wholesale demand having almost ceased, and prices are in some cases almost nominal.

MONEY.—The increase of 41½ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement issued at the beginning of last week, and the prospect of increasing ease in the Money Market in view of the close of the more active export season, led naturally to the reduction of the Bank's rates last Thursday; and thereafter the movement of Money continued in the same direction, the further increase in the Cash Balance at the close of last week having been over 30½ lakhs. There had again been a large accession to Private Deposits, while the falling off in Loans and Bills Discounted had been about the same as in the week preceding, the total contraction of the trade demand being represented by about 27½ lakhs, against 32½ lakhs the week before; the Balance being again helped by some increase in Public Deposits, though somewhat diminished by a larger amount in Government Securities. No further change in rates has been made this afternoon, and the Bank of Bombay minimum remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last Friday morning with a firm feeling at 1s. 4 15-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, some sellers of the former having quoted 1s 4 31-32d. The same tone continued throughout the day, though with only a moderate business doing, and an advance of 1-32d. on the morning's rates was established before the close. On Saturday, under the influence of advices regarding the governing metal, the market opened firm at 1s. 5 1-16d., for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 5-16d for three months sight Credits; and a further advance of about 1-16d. in Bank and Private Paper was established during the day, the market closing with a firm feeling in anticipation of a further rise in Silver. This having been realized, the market opened with a firm feeling on Monday, and was strong, not to say excited, all day, closing at an advance of ⅛d. on the enhanced quotations of the morning. A considerable business was done in three months' sight Credits, ready, and forward to January, at an advance of 1-16d. per month to August; and some Bank Demand for June-July delivery was placed at from 1s. 5¼ to 1s. 5 11-32d., and higher further forward; but there was not much enquiry for remittance. The market was again strong and advancing, if not excited, all day on Tuesday, and rates rose 3-16d. from Monday's closing quotation for Bank Paper. The advance in remittance, however, was not so marked as in Credits, although the demand was still limited. A fair business was done in Merchants' Bills at 1s. 5⅝d. to 1s. 5 13-16d. for ready three months' sight Credits, and 1-16 higher for July. Except some special purchase by a Bank, of Demand, for July delivery, at 1s. 5 9-16d., not much transpired in this direction; but late in the day, 1s. 5½d. was reported to have been done for ready Telegraphic. Yesterday the market took a decided turn downwards in response to the news of a drop in Silver on New York. Opening rates showed a heavy decline from Tuesday evening's quotations, and soon became 1s. 5 5-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 9-16 for three months' sight Credits, a further drop of 1-16d. afterwards taking place, at which the market closed. Some Credits were placed at 1s. 5½d. for July delivery, and 1s. 5⅝ for January 1892; but these rates were not afterwards obtainable. This morning rates opened at 1s. 5¼ for Bank Demand and 1s. 5 15-32d. for Credits with little business passing either way. A few Credits were placed for January-February 1892 at 1s. 5⅝d., and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5 7-16d. for the same months' transfer. Later on a steadier feeling set in, and we close about 1-16d. higher than the morning's quotations, say at

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 5 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer		...1s. 5¼d.	
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 5⅛d.	
Do.	4 do.	...1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5½d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 5 17-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 21-32d.	"
Documents	3 do.	...1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 11-16d.	"
Francs	3 do.	...1·85	"
Do.	6 do.	...1·86¼	"

The usual weekly official returns relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 24th June, 1891	Rs.	90,22,000
Silver received during the week	"	43,000
	Rs.	90,65,000
New coin paid during the week	"	13,00,000
	Rs.	77,65,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	"	94,000
	Rs.	78,59,000
Last week	"	90,63,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—If further material rise in rates took place on last mail day, Fours for Money having attained 107 13-16, which the rates for Account reached 107 11-16 for the 30th instant, and 107½ for the 30th proximo in a steady market; and, at closing, 107 13-16 to ⅞ was named for Money. On Saturday, with higher quotations for Silver and Silver Securities received by wire, the market was steady at a further smart advance in prices. Fours for money having reached 108 3-16, which was the closing quotation, while for the two next account 108 1-16, and 107¾, respectively, became the rates. The market was weak on Monday, and rates for Fours receded from the highest point touched last week, 108½ for Money, 108 for the coming Settlement, and 107¾ for the July Account were quoted up to the afternoon; but before the close a drop took place, the final rate for Money having been 107 13-16, buyers, and Account quotations in proportion. The feeling was much steadier on Tuesday, and Fours recovered a portion of Monday's decline. Rates in the afternoon had reached 107 15-16 for Money, 107 13-16 for the coming Settlement, and 107 9-16 for the end of July Account; and before the close a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, the cash price leaving off at 108. The market was steady yesterday at Tuesday evening's rates for Fours during the greater part of the day, but towards the close a weaker feeling again prevailed, and the cash price became 107⅞ with Account prices in proportion. To-day the market has been pretty steady with rates for Fours rather higher than they closed at last evening; but final quotations were a little lower again at 107¾ for cash, 147⅝ for the 30th instant, and 107⅞ for the end of July. 4½ per Cents have been nominally quoted ½ per cent. higher, at 108½ to ¾.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ½ per cent. lower, at 108½. Port Trust Bonds have advanced ¼ per cent., say to 104.

SHARES continuue to attract but little attention; but as far as the principal line of Mill Scrip is concerned, what movement has taken place during the past week has been in nearly every case, in favour of sellers. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening we now note an advance of Rs. 60 in Queen Mill shares; of Rs. 25 in Manockjee Petit, and Dhun; of Rs. 20 in Wadia and Hindustan; of Rs. 15 in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 12½ in City of Bombay; of Rs. 10 each in Western India, Luckmidas, and Coorla; of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi, Presidency, Oriental, Hyderabad, and David; and of Rs. 2½ in Alliance and Mazagon. On the other hand, Madras United have declined Rs. 50; and Empress Rs. 5 per share. In Press Shares, Hingoli have advanced Rs. 2½; Mercantile Rs. 3½; and Prince of Wales Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 20 higher; Bombay Ice have advanced Rs. 4; Badham Pile are Rs. 2 higher. National Bank shares are Rs. 35 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The absence of rain and the fluctuations in Sterling Exchange have been the main hindrances to business in staple *Grey Goods* during the past week. Demand from the up-country markets has been absent, and prices have been of a nominal character; and though holders are very willing to sell, they meet with no buyers of importance. There has been very little enquiry for *Bleached, Dyed, Printed,* or *Turkey Red Goods*; but rates for all are nominally unchanged. There have been only a few retail buyers in the market for *Local* Goods, and prices of all descriptions continue to tend downwards. The clearances of *Imported* Goods for the week have been about 2,200 packages only; those of *Local* Goods about 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—Prices of *Imported Twist* may be called anna per lb. lower, the market being steady at the decline, and only a moderate business having been done. Sales of Bombay Spinnings in China and Japan for the fortnight ending on last Monday are wired as about 10,000 bales, with Exchange at Rp. 222½, Spinners are ready enough to make any sales at a reduction of ⅛ to 3-16 anna, as reported last week; but they find no China buyers ready to respond; and rates here are therefore nominal. The week's Sales have been only 3,000 bales, and the market closed quiet in tone at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	...No.	6s Mule,	As. 4	to	4⅛	per lb.
" ...	... "	8s "	" 4¼	"	4¼	"
" ...	... "	10s "	" 4⅜	"	5	"
" ...	... "	12s "	" 4⅜	"	5	"
" ...	... "	16s "	" 5⅛	"	5¼	"
" ...	... "	20s "	" 5¼	"	6½	"
" ...	... "	24s "	" 6½	"	6¾	"
" ...	... "	30s "	" 6¾	"	7¼	"
" ...	... "	40s "	" 8½	"	9	"

METALS.—A small business has been done in *Copper* during the week, and prices have given way 8 to 16 annas per cwt. in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* also has been quiet in tone with little doing, and rates this evening show a decline of 8 to 12 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been taken to a moderate extent only; but prices show no change, and the feeling has been quiet in this market also.

COAL is quiet, not to say dull. Sales have transpired during the week of 1,000 tons of Davison's West Hartly on the Bunder at Rs. 14; and 600 tons of the same description, of July-August shipment, at Rs. 13¼ per ton. There is now no demand for any description of Coal for certain than September-October shipment; and buyers are open to take Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, in that position, at Rs. 16; and Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 14 per ton. The stock on the Bunder is estimated at about 75,000 tons.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The week has been very quiet one for business in this staple, hardly any demand having been experienced from exporters, and still less from local spinners under the influence, in the case of the former, to dull accounts from the governing markets, and in the latter to continued discouraging advices regarding Bombay yarn from China. Only a small business has been done daily, and prices gave way Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy in the earlier part of the week without inducing more buyers. For export, about 3,500 bales have been taken, consisting principally of Dharwar, Nugger, and other Oomra kinds, Broach and Bangalore, while the mills have bought about 3,000 bales chiefly Julgaum and other descriptions of Oomra, Bhownugger, and Tinnevelly. The market close quiet this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 33,000 bales, compared with 48,200 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 24,100 bales arrived in the corresponding week last year; and the falling off in the present season crop compared with that of 1889-90 is now 223,800 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz :—

Cotton—	Per candy.	C & F.	Per lb.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	156=3¼d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	143=3 7-32d.	
Do. Good	"	135=3 1-16d.	
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	"	165=3 11-16d.	
Do. Good	"	155=3¼d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	156=3¼d.	
Do. Good	"	148=3 11-32d.	
Broach, Fine	"	189=4 7-32d.	
Do. Good	"	176=3 15-16d.	
Belatee, Fine	"	159=3 9-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	140=3 5-32d.	
Do. Good	"	135=3 1-16d.	
Dhollera, Fine	"	178=3 31-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	165=3 11-16d.	
Do. Good	"	153=3 7-16d.	
S. G. Dharwar Good	"	162=3¾d.	
Westerns Good	"	162=3¾d.	

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1890-91. Bales.	Season. 1889-90. Bales.
Bengals	311,500	378,500
Hingunghat	21,800	27,600
Berar	387,500	419,000
Khandeish	387,000	289,000
Barsee and Nugger	135,500	147,500
Sind and Persian	33,500	67,000
Broach	179,000	240,000
Dhollera	331,000	421,000
Compta and Dharwar	57,000	76,000
Westerns and Madras	5,000	7,000
	1,848,800	2,072,600

We subjoin the native estimate of the stocks of cotton in godown, which we consider fairly reliable and the comparison with the two previous seasons is interesting :—

	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
Dhollera, Bhownugger, &c.	55,000	50,000	17,700
Veeravul, Cutch, &c.	7,500	10,000	11,000
Omras, Julgaum, Barsi, &c.	1,50,000	1,55,000	67,200
Comptas Westerns	7,500	12,000	15,000
Bengal	10,000	27,000	8,500
Broach	3,500	3,500	600
Dharwar	2,500	8,500	6,000
Persian and Sundries	6,500	12,000	1,000
	242,500	368,000	127,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889 Bales.
For the week	33,216	23,434	24,691
From 1st Jan. to 24th June	1,634,373	1,911,465	1,570,255
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	23,072	28,223	25,638
From 1st Jan. to 24th June	936,240	1,287,229	1,145,970
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	8,760	1,911	917
From 1st Jan. to 24th June	77,449	47,670	21,873

WHEAT was firm, but with only a moderate business passing, when last mail left, and the feeling remained steady to the close of the week without change in rates. Since then transactions for export have been upon a small scale in a quiet market; but prices gave way one anna per cwt. on Tuesday, the decline, however, having been partially recovered on the following day at our quotations, say

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-4-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	5-3-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-12-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-7-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-5-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-13-6	"
Hard Red	"	4-3-0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent in the aggregate by shippers during the past week in a generally quiet market. *Linseed* declined half an anna per cwt. at the end of last week, and again on Monday, while on Tuesday there was a drop of 1 to 1½ anna both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, other kinds remaining unchanged in value. We quote this evening :—

Linseed	Rs.	6-7-6 to Rs. 6-10-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	7-12	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	7-7-0 to " 7-9	"
Do. Red do.	"	6-11 to " 6-13	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	590,759	63,121	81,272
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	9,635,840	3,970,550	4,294,370
Linseed for the week	130,145	23,031	38,492
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	3,900,338	1,902,473	1,465,950
Rapeseed for the week	32,994	10,932	36,472
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	1,073,207	869,181	1,085,109
Gingellyseed for the week	2,305	1,132	1,006
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	954,821	674,880	644,411

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	981,261	144,101	159,372
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	7,879,342	2,831,948	3,524,036
Linseed for the week	176,344	21,516	210,643
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	31,01,469	1,480,595	1,386,669
Rapeseed for the week	72,973	3,999	62,661
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	938,394	585,270	932,699
Gingellyseed for the week	13,716	6,793	9,218
Do. from 1st Jan. to 24th June	997,687	783,101	686,065

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

BIRTH.

BOSE—June 9, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Lalit M. Bose, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

MURREE.

DEATH.

HAGGARD—June 23, at Murree, John Haggard, Lieutenant, R. H. A., elder son of the late Colonel Haggard, R. A., aged 28.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PARRY—June 19, at Allahabad, the wife of Walter Parry, C E, of a daughter.

TOMPSON—June 20, at Allahabad, the wife of J A Thomson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—MAN—June 22, at Stephen's, Ootacamund, by the Rev J Black, William Martin Whitmore, son of the late Robert Whitmore Clarke, R N, to Lizzie Caroline, daughter of the late Morrice King Man, of Indore, Central India.

MAXWELL—COSTELLO—June 24, at Shillong, Captain R M Maxwell, 6th Bengal Infantry, to Bessie, eldest daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General C P Costello.

DEATHS.

CRISP—June 20, at the Victoria Hotel, 10, British Indian Street, Agenoria, the beloved wife of Mr Wm. Crisp, aged 22 years.

HUDSON—June 19, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs A M Walker, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Jessie, the beloved wife of the late Samuel Hudson, Medical Department, aged 71 years.

POGSON—June 23, at Madras Observatory, after a short illness, Norman Robert Pogson, CIE, FRAS, FMU, Government Astronomer, aged 62 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1891.

ON the 7th of next month the Bombay Cotton Association meets to consider the paper which Mr. H. E. M. James lately addressed to Government, in reference to frauds in the cotton trade and deterioration of the staple. Whatever its deliverance may be, it is to be hoped that the subject will be thoroughly discussed from every point of view. Surats have admittedly been on the down grade for a series of years, and it may be said without offence that, however unintentionally, the influence of the Association has not been always exerted in a direction calculated to arrest the evils which every exporter has had to combat daily in carrying on his business. Up-country agents, indeed, maintain that had the Association made a firm stand, instead of relaxing its rules regarding staple, &c., as deterioration spread, the produce of the Berars would not have become the discredited medley of cottons it now is. The point is open to controversy, however, and there is just this to be said regarding it, that it is difficult to see how the Association could adopt a high moral tone for the districts whilst, within sight and hearing at Colaba, the most flagrant mixing was permitted, nay encouraged, and the exporter had only to name what kind of cotton he wanted to find himself a few days subsequently the possessor of Westerns, Dholleras or Broach "manufactured on the premises," and which had about as much claim to the name as the ginning surrounding them. Although Mr. James' proposals contemplate nothing heroic, it will be matter for lasting regret if the Bombay Cotton Trade Association contents itself with suitably criticising them, and misses the opportunity of recording its unqualified condemnation of the *mixing of different growths* of cotton for which Colaba has become so notorious of late years. It is contrary to fact and to common sense for the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to assert, as he does in his letter of the 22nd October, 1890, to Mr. James, that Bombay mixtures fetch only about the market price of the *lowest* description of cotton in the bale, when it is notorious that conscientious exporters offering the pure article in Lancashire and elsewhere have, times without number, had their market spoiled by competitors offering against them the low-grown and low-priced blends of Broach, Dhollera, and Westerns prepared by the scientific Bunniahs who minister to the requirements of highly respectable European firms, or offer on cost and freight terms through houses who specially lay themselves open for native shipments. This very season by far the larger proportion of Mowa came forward in half-pressed bales, as Bombay mixers were able to pay a relatively higher price for these than dealers would have obtained from exporters for full-pressed cotton. Does the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce think that the "mixture" produced at Colaba, and of which this Mowa formed the chief ingredient, was sold in Europe at the price of the Sind—one of the other component parts? As things are and have been for some years in the cotton trade, no up-country agent, working on his own account, can hope to make a living in presence of the competition of Colaba. European firms will rarely pay him his price for the pure article, and the consequence is that the independent cotton buyers—men who directly and indirectly did much to extirpate abuses and encourage improvements—all over the country are fast becoming factors of the past. For the great exporting houses this altered state of affairs is perhaps of little moment, but for firms of lesser note it is deeply to be regretted.

It has been contended before now, and doubtless will be again, that there are buyers in Europe for mixtures on their merits, and that therefore merchants are bound to deal in them. Further it has been asserted that much of the Bombay business is now done on sample. At page 27 of his pamphlet Mr. James aptly remarks in this connection :—"In any case the trade is in this dilemma. If they trade by sample what harm can it do them to describe the cotton as coming from a particular district, or as pure, or mixed? If they trade by description, ought they not as honest men, to affix what is recognised by the trade as a true description?" This puts the matter in a nutshell. But it is the simple fact that for several seasons past, buyers in the European markets who have accepted Bombay mixtures as Dholleras, Broach, &c., because they were *invoiced* under the genuine terms, would, as a rule, have indignantly rejected the shipments had they been invoiced truly as "mixed Dhollera" or "mixed Broach." Even now, with all the publicity which has been given to Colaba malpractices, the description given in an invoice will command some sort of respect. But it is surely high time that the Cotton Association rose to the level of its obligations and purged itself from complicity with usages which are, to put it mildly, not in harmony with its professed regard for the well-being of the trade, the safeguarding of whose interests should be the chief aim of that body. Of course, it need not be expected that all the members will see eye to eye in this matter, for it is to be borne in mind that there are two classes of exporters in Bombay—those who select and ship their own cotton, for the outturn of which they are responsible; and those who simply act as finance and forwarding agents, passing the cotton of native constituents in their own (European) name, and receiving a commission of 2 per cent. or 2½ per cent., as the case may be, on the business, without being in any way responsible for reclamations—these being guaranteed by the real owner of the shipments. The former—the true exporters—have necessarily a greater interest in a staple good and even in quality; whilst the latter, dealing largely as they do, in "Bombay Manufactures," can hardly be expected to view with favour any measures calculated to lessen the volume of their business. No one blames them for such an attitude but the question before Government and before the vast body of merchants—Native and European—is not what is best for this or that firm, but what is best in the interests of the producers and of the trade as a whole. That serious injury has been done to the reputation of Indian cotton no one can pretend to doubt after reading the telegram to hand this morning. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has under consideration the report of a committee on the adulteration of Indian cotton and in the course of the discussion it was stated that with a view to put a stop to adulteration the importation must be stopped until the former reputation of Indian cotton is restored.

REMEMBERING the chorus of approbation which greeted the verdict in the Rajabai Tower case and the gratification with which the Resolution of Government directing the Public Prosecutor to consult with the Advocate-General with a view to giving effect to that verdict was received, it seems strange that the Government is now asked to take counsel with the Advocate-General as to the advisability of withdrawing the charges on which Maneckji Aslaji has been committed for trial. It is not necessary to point out that the charges against Maneckji Aslaji were preferred at the Presidency Police Court by the Public Prosecutor, acting under the orders of Government, which expressly directed him to consult the Advocate-General and take his instructions. The charges prepared, evidence was led which was presumably sufficient to justify the prosecution. In the opinion of the Magistrate the evidence established a *prima facie* case, and the accused was committed in due course for trial at the present Sessions. The witnesses tendered by the prosecution were not subjected to cross-examination, and no rebutting evidence was given, so that it can not be said that the evidence for the Crown prosecution has been rebutted. It is difficult to understand how the Government can forthwith undo all that it has just done, and consult with the Advocate-General as to the advisability of withdrawing the charges which were preferred so recently in consultation with him. Has anything occurred in the brief interval to show that the evidence tendered was insufficient to sustain the charges which the Government directed to be laid? It is not even alleged that such is the case. The evidence which the Government Solicitor in consultation with the Advocate-General presumably considered sufficient to sustain the charges, remains now precisely what it was a week ago, neither weaker nor stronger. The Chief Presidency Magistrate considered it sufficient to warrant the commitment of the accused on capital charges. Was he egregiously in error in so regarding it? The commitment by the Magistrate does not stand alone; Aslaji was sent to prison under the Coroner's warrant, a jury having found upon the same evidence that he was guilty of complicity in culpable homicide in the case of Buchoobai, and of wilful murder in that of Perozbai. The presumption must be that there was evidence to justify the jury in bringing in that verdict. To ask the Government to ignore the verdict of the Coroner's jury and withdraw the charges founded upon it is to imply that the testimony which sufficed for that court was not sufficient to make those charges good in the High Court. The charges must be presumably sustainable by the evidence on the strength of which they have been made twice over—first by the Coroner's jury, and in the second place by the Public Prosecutor in the Presidency Magistrate's Court. Why then should the charges be withdrawn without bringing the value of the evidence on which they rest to the only decisive test by placing the prisoner on his trial in due course?

WHEN the construction of the Siberian Railway was first commenced it was calculated that ten or twelve years must elapse before it could be completed. But the work is now being pushed on with at such a rapid pace that it is believed the line will be open for traffic during 1895. All available money out of the present year's budget is being devoted to the work; all other railway undertakings in Russia being constructed by private companies unassisted by the Government. The line between Zlatatoost and Chelabinsk is already in course of construction and large parties of engineers have proceeded to Vladivostock by sea to proceed with the Graffsky-Vladivostock section first as it is deemed of most strategical importance. This is the section which the Czarewitch inaugurated a month ago. The unexpected haste which is being maintained naturally excites curiosity which a correspondent of the *Times* essays to gratify if not to allay. It appears Russia has an eye on the rich and fertile province of Ussuri, and is so anxious to lay claim to it that she fears China also has designs on it. Their object therefore is to get the section completed before the line from Pekin to the Amoor is well under weigh. The necessity for placing Vladivostock in direct communication with Russia has been repeatedly urged upon the Government, and this, it is hoped, may be done before the Chinese line places that nation in a position to defend her own province of Manchuria. But apart from strategical reasons which account for the immediate construction of the line, the commercial results are anticipated to be so great as to justify the immense outlay and the concentration of money and energy on the undertaking. The line will tap a country rich in mineral resources which are now undeveloped owing to the want of proper appliances. It will distribute these and the mines and washings can be extended. The line will also open up rich country suitable for agricultural colonisation. It is also believed that the opening of the railway will result in the creation of a great overland trade with China and Japan and deprive England and France of the greater portion of their Eastern carrying trade. The *Times'* correspondent does not think these prospects are likely to be realised to nearly so full an extent as those interested in the scheme would have us believe. The mineral products will increase, and the carrying trade assume considerable proportions, but the line will have mainly to depend on the new colonies which have yet to be formed and on manufactured goods between Moscow and Nishni-Novgorod. He anticipates that the railway will give an immense impetus to the mining industries, indeed a regular gold fever may set in. A great saving to Government also will be effected in the conveyance of exiles. Figures which the correspondent gives seem to bear out his contention that it will be necessary to subsidise the line to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling for some years before the Government will begin to find the game has been directly worth the candle.

THE hopes that were entertained that the monsoon had really burst in Bombay have been considerably dashed by the almost complete cessation of rain during the last three days. A steamer which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday reported that it had left the monsoon behind at a point eighty miles westward of Bombay. Up to that point there had been a rough sea, boisterous wind, and heavy rain. After that there was comparatively smooth sea, light wind, and little or no rain. At Cochin, Mangalore, and at some other points down the coast there is heavy sea with monsoon rain;

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ADULTERATION OF INDIAN COTTON.

PROPOSED STOPPAGE OF IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

An important meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which the East India and China section of the Chamber submitted a report on the adulteration of Indian cotton. During the debate which ensued it was stated that the importation of Indian cotton into Liverpool had been stopped, owing to its adulteration, as it was necessary that something should be done to restore the former reputation of Indian cotton. This, the meeting considered, was a step in the right direction.

THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

It is notified that Messrs. King and Co. will receive subscriptions at their Bombay and Calcutta offices, towards the funds of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography.

THE FREE EDUCATION BILL.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Free Education Bill.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The cricket match between Sussex and Oxford has resulted in a victory for Sussex by nine wickets.

Surrey defeated Yorkshire by an innings and 22 runs.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

Commenting on the success which has attended the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Fiume, the English and Austrian Press unanimously urge the advantage to be secured in the Mediterranean and Egypt by a cordial *entente* between Great Britain and Austria.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

VIENNA, JUNE 24.

The Emperor inspected the British Mediterranean Squadron at Fiume, yesterday, and took lunch with Vice-Admiral Hoskins, on board the flagship. His Majesty toasted the Queen and the British Navy, but made no political reference.

LATER.

His Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph entertained the officers of the British Mediterranean Squadron at a banquet, last evening.

END OF THE BORDEAUX TRAMWAY STRIKE.

PARIS, JUNE 24.

The strike of tramway employ s at Bordeaux has been settled, the demands made by the men having been granted.

THE CANADIAN BUDGET.

OTTAWA, JUNE 24.

The Budget presented to the Dominion House of Commons, yesterday, proposes to abolish the duties now levied on raw sugar, which yield a revenue of three and a half million dollars. To recoup this loss new duties are to be imposed on intoxications and tobacco. The proposal has been warmly received.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, with the homeward mails of the 19th instant, arrived here at 8 a.m., to-day.

THE RAJGHAT RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

The Rajghat riot case concluded to-day. Fourteen of the accused were found guilty on all the counts by the jury unanimously. The fifteenth, not being present in court from illness, will be heard with another batch of the Rajghat rioters, who are to be tried shortly. The sentences passed were as follows :—Five to transportation for life ; two to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement ; and seven to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement.

The 29th June has been fixed for the hearing of the next riot case at Rajghat.

GENERAL COLLETT'S RETURN TO SHILLONG.

General Collett's presence being no longer required in Manipur, where a small military force will be located, he will return to his headquarters at Shillong next month.

The general disarmament of the Manipuris and Kukis, which has been carried out during the past few weeks, render any outbreak impossible.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's return to India will possibly be delayed two or three months, his medical advicers having ordered him to Carlsbad.

PEACE ON THE FRONTIER.

All being quiet on the frontier, Lieutenant-Colonel Durand is expected to leave Chalt for Gilgit on the 19th.

THE GOUD BRAHMIN AGITATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, JUNE 25.

The Cochin Mahratta Goud Saraswat community exhorts the opponents of the Thakurdwar meeting to take further action, which is anxiously watched outside, and recommends them to follow the victory and also initiate other equally judicious reform remarriages. Late marriages and unrestricted travels to foreign lands are the chief divisions that are now advisable and necessary, even with the minority, which will grow to a majority within a decade, and condemns their inaction so long. The time has surely come, if the reformers have the courage of their conviction, and support from the thinking portion of the country can be anticipated. Their inaction is their greatest enemy, and not the orthodox party.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 24.

10 p.m. .. .. 84·4

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

6 a.m. .. .. 80·4
10 a.m. .. .. 83·8
2 p.m. .. .. 86·3
4 p.m. .. .. 85·0

MATHERAN.

I LEFT Bombay on the 17th instant for this deserted Paradise—mine host the Clarendon. I never saw the Konkan in such an ashen-coloured mantle, picked threadbare, and on the way up the leper or skeleton tree was never more ghastly as it stood out in bold relief against a sky of ultramarine. The huge masses on which Panorama is piled, those great slabs which slope valleywards had lost whatever vegetable covering they ever had and were a greyish mouse colour. The wild plantain had forced its spiky leaves of emerald green from its husky envelope—all too soon, for a frond here and there had been frizzled by the blazing sun, and in secluded spots our old friend the cobra-lilly, like a bulky snowdrop, born before its time, peered out on the unwatered solitude. Long before I reached my destination I could see that though Matheran was as glorious as ever, it was not itself. The birds sung in a half-hearted manner, and the bats while it was still day-light flew aimlessly here and there. I met a wretched tatoo, the one solitary specimen I saw on the hill, worthy of Bewick—on its last legs. As for the monkeys, they held the approaches to the Toll Bar, without a particle of fear.

I could see the season had been a gay one, the roads were well trod and deep ruts near Louisa Point like those on Pompeii told of enormous traffic, albeit not on wheels. Every inequality on the roads had been ground down to a dead level, before the exit of the last man.

I had one of Wallace's chairs so I saw everything.

As I approached the village it was getting dusk, a tall man emerged from a wigwam, clothed in the ponderous swathes of *kumla* or blanket. Had the god Indra launched one of his snellest blasts at the moment on his devoted head, his dress could not have been more appropriate. He, at all events, thought it was the monsoon, for I only saw a nose and a pair of eyes. Next day I had time to look about. Dozens of trees on chouk have had their bark peeled off by the *Thakur logue*. The tree is named Ramattee and the bark is to poison fish in the streams below. This for the benefit of Piscator or Nat. His. Soc.

My attention was next attracted to the condition of the signposts, a solitary outpost, with pointed finger as if in mockery to the "Nearest Road to Matheran" lay in a helpless condition among some boulders and brushwood. This I said must be. "The wicked wee drop drink," and when I saw "To the Church" lying ingloriously on the laterite "an enemy has done this." Not at all. These speechless objects or subjects were merely in a process of transmutation, their granary is at the post office where they are piled up in admirable disorder to save them from the violence of the monsoon. When I saw them, the "Church" and the "Gymkhana" were in loving embrace, "Rugby" and "Granville" hob-nobbing, and "Alexandra" towering above Chowk "Louisa" and the bristles of the fretful "Porcupine." The late Colonel Maclean of Hyderabad in water-colour used to extract much humour from this serious subject, believing the transmigration as the result of some nocturnal orgy as I did. In this I now see we were mistaken. "Furious riding strictly prohibited" would have been a new addition to his repertory of broken signboards. In consequence of this early removal of land-marks I had nearly lost my way from Porcupine Point. Groping in an aimless way amid a network of roads, and nearly at my wits' end, I fortunately descried a young *gowlee*, feeding his father's flock—and no doubt a frugal swain. "Yes," he said, "This is the Gymkhana." Had he said it was Mar Forest or Maldunga I would have believed him. I looked on it, and at it, as if it had been the theatre of Dionysius. There were the vacant seats of consul and proconsul and lictors, if you like.

The lictors lick'd them with their sticks. The tumult of the strife began in April and roared and died away in the early days of June. It all came up before me.

"I heard the shouts ; I saw success in every flashing eye."

O ! thou forlorn Gymkhana, friend of my early youth and companion of my riper years !

On thy voiceless shore the heroic lay is tuneless now, the heroic bosom beats no more, &c.

But why do I harrow your feelings, when every building is swathed in a canopy of chupper and tatties, and in funereal gloom. All flesh is grass The Bougainville still flowers on Pinto's embower ed gate but its immortal bloom is overshadowed by a hideous covering of grass. I asked for the Catholic Church. The answer was *hund*. For my dear *Dewul* there was the same reply. I then went to the Library.The books were being delivered to hybernation and the tormentors. I wanted "A short way out," which every body had been reading. I saw a card advertisement of the *Bombay Gazette* swinging on a tree, idly as you see in Hogarth's pictures. Everybody was acting as if the monsoon *was*. But it is not, all this time the sun blazing from sunrise to sunset. But the beginning of the end must be near at hand. I saw a firefly, and a flash of lightning has darted from the west and a rainbow this morning, God's covenant in the clouds ; monsoons and all else. So the monsoon ought to come. This I can aver. The last cabbage has disappeared from the Bund Gardens, the last tomato has been plucked—the last egg layed, and Gomez has baked his last loaf of bread, Asmodeus has come for his last obolus. *Tar* and *Tappal* cease to-morrow, our revels now are ended. At day-light of the 21st, the rain descended in torrents with some mild thunder and lightning. It was a shower, but everything was refreshed, the air Cerulean and the earth Lebanon. As I emerged from the Toll Bar amid that mass of greenery we all know so well, a horned owl screeched hoarse dissonance overhead. There is a colony of owls in the beetling rocks under the *Chalet*. I know them of old. Perched on his coign of vantage he was madly giving expression to the voice of Nature animate and inanimate for the long-looked for downpour come at last.

J. D.

GOVERNMENT ON HORSE-SHOWS.

THE following Resolution was issued last evening by the Revenue Department :—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Horse-Breeding and Agricultural Stock),No. 8—8-12 H.B. and A.S., dated 26th May, 1891 :—

"With reference to section 4 of the rules for the guidance of judging committees of district horse-shows, I am directed to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor in Council, that on the recommendation of the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Department, the Goverment of India are pleased to permit owners of stock from branded mares by any sires which may have been approved by officers of the Horse-Breeding Department, and which are the property of district boards, native chiefs, and other native gentlemen, to enter such stock in competition for Government prizes awarded at horse fairs and shows. In order that the permission thus accorded may be widely published, I am desired to request that, with the permission of his Excellency, the district authorities and the other officials may be desired to communicate it to district boards and other owners of horse stallions, and to inform them that if they desire that their stock should compete at the shows, they should apply to the local officers of the Horse-Breeding Department to have their stallions inspected and approved. Owners competing with stock produced from approved stallions and mares branded with the letters V. R., V. M., V. I. and a broad arrow, should invariably provide a certificate showing the particulars given in the enclosed form."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the papers should be forwarded to Commissioners of divisions and in Sind, all Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations, and all political officers attached to Native States for information.

The District and Political Officers should be requested to give wide publicity to the orders of the Government of India, and to communicate them to the district boards and other owners of horse stallions as desired by that Government.

THE approaching retirement is announced of Mr. E. J. Standen, who has for fifteen years, with Gen. Sir John Stokes and Sir Rivers Wilson, represented England on the board of the Suez Canal Company. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. H. Austin Lee, of the British Embassy.

THE MUNICIPALITY'S CASH BALANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There are some points on this subject which I do not see mentioned either in the report of the discussion the other day or in your leading article of yesterday,and I write this with the desire of obtaining information which you may possibly be able to give.

The first question I should like to have answered is, why are the balances so large ? Of course, I know that the Municipality has large contracts for important works now being carried on, but I should suppose the payments fall due at certain dates, which could be reasonably fixed or estimated, beforehand. Then the second question is, how and when was this money raised, and at what rates ? If the Municipality has borrowed largely in anticipation of its requirements, and has been paying 5 per cent. for the money, it stands to reason that the Commissioner does not like to see this money yielding no interest whilst in the hands of his bankers. I have no recollection of any particulars of the Tansa loan having been published, but I presume that nothing can have been gained by floating it before the money was wanted.

Instead of having such large balances the Commissioner might have done better to have got into debt to his bankers, and floated his loan after instead of before his payments were due. A cynic once remarked that, "one should make use of one's banker, but never trust him." But the Commissioner seems anxious to trust not one banker only but half-a-dozen.—Yours, &c.,

June 25. TAX-PAYER.

PARSEE CHARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact that a great many members of the Parsee community have by way of death-bed gifts or by wills previously made, set apart upon or given in trust extensive funds and properties for various charitable object, is very well known ; but the fact that many such charities have never been carried into effect, or that the trustees charged therewith have lamentably neglected and failed to discharge the trust reposed in them, upon one pretence or another, is not known as widely as it ought to be.

As I understand, the law provides that in case of breach of any such trust the Advocate-General *ex-officio*, or two or more persons having a direct interest in such trust, may institute a suit to obtain a proper relief in such matters. But the Advocate-General is hardly made aware of the neglect and breaches of trusts in a great many of such cases of public charities ; and as for private individuals, there would be hardly any members of the community who would be found willing to take upon themselves the onerous and thankless task of litigating in the High Court to enforce a charity established by another. The result is that many such charities have not been at all enforced. Instances of this kind are numerous, and I think the legislature ought to be called upon to adopt some measures to facilitate the enforcement of public charities in general. To cite an instance, a wealthy Parsee gentleman, who died several years ago, set apart very valuable lands and houses at Khetwady and Mahim for certain charitable purposes most beneficial to the Parsee community, but which have not been given effect to. As another instance, we have the charity declared by the will of the late Mr. Hormusjee Framjee Warden. By his will, made in the year 1880, he set apart the munificent sum of about Rs. 65,000 for the erection and maintenance of a public hall for the use of the Parsees. It is alleged that the amount so bequeathed for the charity aforesaid was not sufficient for the purpose, and that, in order to carry the settler's wishes into effect, the money must be allowed to accumulate at interest. It may be, Sir, 50 years hence before the trustees, present or future, of this charity, would think that there have been sufficient accretions of interest added to the original amount, as would admit of their giving effect to the intentions of their testator, but by the end of that time the funds, if intact, would change several hands, and there is no guarantee against their being wasted or misappropriated in the meantime. Again, at the end of the period when the fund may be deemed to have sufficiently increased by interest, so as to permit of effectuating the intention of the settler, the knowledge and very existence of such a fund will be lost to the Parsee community. Now, Sir, I ask why should the trustees not, with the permission of the Court, apply the fund so set apart in another charity of a similar kind, if they are not sufficient for the purpose of the charity declared by the will. The want of cheap dwelling-houses for poor Parsees is much felt in Bombay, and a building for that purpose, established in the name of the settler of the fund, with a small compartment of it set apart for a fire-temple, where religious ceremonies might be performed, would eminently answer the purpose. But if the fund must be applied to the purpose indicated in the will, and no other, and if there is no probability of their being brought into use during the life-time of the present trustees, why should they not place them with the official trustee for safe custody, or, still better, assign the same to the trustees of the Parsee Panchayet, or, say, half a dozen of well-to-do and respectable members of the Parsee community, upon the trust created by the will, with a direction to have always a certain number of trustees. As the matter stands at present, the funds are lying idle in the hands of the trustees ; the testator's direction is set at naught, and there is absolutely no security for the funds being at any time appropriated towards the object for which they are intended.

The matter is one which affects the Parsee community generally, and it is incumbent on them to see that either the funds are at once appropriated to charity, or so secured as to be placed beyond the reach of waste or misappropriation.—Yours truly,

KHURSETJI D. FRAMROZE.

Camp Deolali, June 24.

THE SIGNATURES TO THE PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We whose signatures are hereto attached have been induced by certain Parsees, who are going about from street to street, to attach our signatures to a petition which we were led to believe was a representation to Government for the good of the public. We had no idea that we were signing a document in regard to the Rajabai Tower case, and as our signatures were obtained under false pretences, we hereby make the fact known, so that Government may see what weight they should attach to a document, the signatures to which in some cases have been obtained as they were from us.—Yours, &c., CHHUGUN KALIDASS, CHAPSEE HURJEEVAN, VEERJEE TRICUM, MOOLCHUND GOJUM, TEJEMUL MARWADI, HIRALAL KEELCHUND, MOTICHAND COOVERJEE, JEYKISON MANEKLAL, HURUKCHAND CUPOORCHUND, JEYCHAND JOOTHA, NAGINDASS SHAKALCHAND, TRICKUM OOTUM, (and fifty-one other signatures for which we have no space.)

Bombay, 25th June, 1891.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday we signed our names in a blank book at the request of some Parsees. We understood that we were signing a petition to Government asking for some concession for the public. We have since learnt that our signatures have been taken in connection with some memorial to Government *re* the Rajabai Tower case, and as we have had no conception of joining in any representation to Government in this matter, with which we have no concern, we ask you to publish this letter so that the authorities may know how our signatures came to be attached to this petition.—Yours, &c., THACKER DAMODAR SOONDARJEE, SHA MANUCKLAL BHOWAN, THUCKER DHAJEE NARAYEN, FAKIR MOHOMED EBRAHIM, and eight others.

June 25.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday a Parsee came along our street visiting each shop, asking the shopkeepers to affix their signatures in a blank book. The Parsee said that our signatures were wanted to a petition to Government. We did not know what the petition was about. We now learn that it was in connection with the Rajabai Tower tragedy. As we have no concern with that matter, we would not have signed our names had we known the purport of the petition. We should be obliged by your kindly publishing this in your valuable paper to-morrow.—Yours, &c., HAJEE MOHOMAD HAJEE OOMER, and 13 others.

Serang Street, June 25.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hope you will do me justice by inserting the following in your next issue of the *Bombay Gazette* :—

I see in your to-day's issue a correspondence about the "Signatures to the Petition," signed by one Mahomed Roushan. Let it be known that I, bearing the same name, have no connection whatsoever,acquaintance, or relationship, with that Mahomed Roushan.

I write this to you simply to make my Parsee brethren, with whom I have a great deal of sympathy in their present aggrieved condition, to know about the fact.

Lastly, it is needless to add that I would have very willingly added my signature to the list had any one come to me for it yesterday.—Yours, &c.,

MAHOMED ROUSHAN.

Bombay, June 25.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A CHILD-WIFE.

BOMBAY would seem to be becoming notorious for deeds of violence. On Tuesday night, as already reported, a murderous assault was committed, by which two persons suffered ; and again on Wednesday night, a young girl, aged twelve years, met her death in a most brutal manner, apparently at the hands of her husband, in a house at 14th Lane, Cammatipura, although at present the affair, and the cause of it, are veiled in mystery. A Hindu building contractor, named Achappa Assana, it would appear,left home to go to the Fort, leaving his daughter, Possanecbai, aged 12 years, and her husband,Mahadu Mulloo,in charge of the house. When he returned home about half-past eight, he found the front door of his house chained from the outside. He opened the door and went in, and as he could not find his daughter, he at once set about making inquiries, searching for her at her relatives' houses and elsewhere, but without success. He returned home and renewed his search of the rooms of the house with a light, when to his horror he came upon the dead body of his daughter. She was lying in a room on the ground-floor, covered with a mattress, and a wooden plank placed over her body. Removing the body of his child to another room, he went in search of his son-in-law, but, unable to find him, he reported the matter to the police. The deceased was married to Mahadu Mulloo only fourteen months ago, but not being of age, did not cohabit with him. She was the only daughter of Achappa, who, unwilling to part with her, kept his son-in-law, Mahadu, with him and supported him. When Achappa got any contract for the erection of a building, he always employed Mahadu as a carpenter. Last month he did not secure any contract for building, but he managed to get Mahadu employment as a carpenter under one of his friends, who was also a building contractor. Mahadu, however, did not go to his work regularly, and consequently Achappa complained to Mahadu's mother about his idleness, saying that he would not support Mahadu if he did not try to be diligent in his work. This apparently annoyed Mahadu, who left his father-in-law and went to live with his mother ; but he was subsequently persuaded by several friends to return to Achappa's house. He was again employed by Achappa, but he did not apply himself with any vigour to his work, and so received the censure of his father-in-law occasionally for his laziness. During the last few days he appeared very sulky and would not speak to Achappa. On the afternoon in question, Mahadu angrily asked his wife to serve him with dinner, which she immediately did. The meal over, Achappa went out, leaving the couple in the room ; and on his return he found his daughter dead, and his son-in-law missing, as stated above. A neck-ornament which she wore is now missing. She had marks of violence on her neck ; and from the above circumstances, it is supposed that the unfortunate girl met her death at the hands of her husband, who has not yet been found, though the police are making every inquiry. It is believed he has fled to Goodani near Poona. The marks on the neck of Possanecbai seemed to have been caused by strangulation. An inquest was held by Dr. Blaney yesterday, and after the evidence of the deceased's father had been recorded, it was adjourned in order to enable Dr. Sydney Smith to hold a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Possanecbai. The following evidence was recorded by the Coroner :—

Achappa Assana, a building contractor, living at Camatipura, said :—The deceased Possanecbai was my daughter. Her age was 12 years. She was the wife of one Mahadu Mulloo, a carpenter. She was married to him fourteen months ago. As she was my only daughter I received Mahadu into my house and supported him. The deceased always slept in my room. I always employed Mahadu in the erection of buildings for which I had taken the contract. About a month ago I had no contract in my hand, and so I sent Mahadu to a friend, named Doolba, who was putting up a building at Byculla, where he (Mahadu) was engaged by Doolba. He worked for Doolba for one day, when he left that work and went to another. He went to the other work for three days only, and then refused to go to any work and remained at home. I asked him why he had left his work, when he said he was asked to do coolies' work. The next day I took him to Doolba, and he worked there that day. The following day I went to inquire whether he was going regular to his work, but finding that he had not attended to his work I went to his mother and complained to her about her son's conduct. His mother reprimanded him for his laziness, and he again went to work for two or three days but afterwards he again discontinued. I again went to Mahadu's mother and told her that his son was very lazy, and if he would not improve, I would not support him. Thereupon Mahadu quarrelled with me, but some friends came and induced Mahadu to return to my house. After that, he became sulky and did not go to work. Yesterday afternoon while my daughter was sewing my coat, Mahadu asked her in an angry tone of voice for his dinner. The deceased at once served him with dinner, and I went out. When I returned at 8-30 p.m. I found my outer door chained from outside. I removed the chain and went in. The deceased was not in the house, and I thought she had gone to the bazar. I then went out and sat on a bench in the street. I sat there for half-an-hour, but as the deceased had not yet returned I went to my sister's house at 4th Lane Cammatipura to see if my daughter was there. She was not there, and I searched for her at other places, but in vain. I returned home and began searching the house with a light. In a room on the ground-floor I found the deceased lying on the floor. Her body was covered with a mattress, and there was a plank placed over it. I felt her pulse but life was extinct. I then removed her into an adjoining room and raised an alarm, and ran to the house of Mahadu's mother to see if he was there ; but I could not find him, and returned home. The police then came. I saw dark marks on the front of the neck of the deceased, and when I raised her head, blood escaped from her mouth. I do not know where Mahadu is now. He was then standing in the back verandah. The deceased accompanied me to the front of the house. She gave me two annas, and I went out.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned until Saturday, the 4th inst., at 3 p. m., at the morgue.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. F. Weighell, will sail to-day for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Webb Ware
Dr Crawford
Mr Bonus
Mr S Cox
Mr Walton
Capt Phillott
Mr Richardson
Bde-Surgeon R Harvey
Col Hickman
Lieut Bailey
Lieut Fleming

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs H Bell
Capt and Mrs Wicks
Revd R P Burnett
Mr Bateson
Lieut Brown
Dr Sinclair
Col Manwaring
Mr Penfound
Mr Williamson
Mrs Rendell
Mr Hooper
Mrs Cole
Mr and Mrs Power
Major Christie

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Drummond
Mr Cohun
Mr H Wise
Mrs Wilson
Mr Simon

The following passages are engaged :—

Per s.s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. Worcester, 3rd July, 1891.

FOR ADEN.—Mr and Mrs W Crawley.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lieut Mathews, Col G E Erskine, Mr E Galbraith, Capt Davies, Surg-Major Macrobin, Mr Foster, Mr Harris, Major Wilson, Mr Horne, Mr Conroy, Col Williamson, Mr P de Cleremont, Mr L Mercer, Mr and Mrs Gordon, Lieut Wilding, Brigade Surgeon McGam, Surgeon Major Conroy, Lieut Lindesay, Col Wace, Mr Summer, Mr Ormerod, Major Elliott, and Col Collingwood.

FOR LONDON.—Mr and Mrs Ezekiel and child, Mr E Galbraith, Mr W Martindale, Mr Horsmann, Revd W Boggs and 2 sons, Lieut Whitehead, and Miss Hopkins.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 10th July, 1891.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Bushby, Sir H L Harrison, Mr Lewis, Mr Howard, and Col Ottley.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Capt and Mrs Davidson, Mr Crawley, Capt Lambert, Mr Winmill, Mr Storey, Revd Pelly, and Mr Burn.

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, 17th July, 1891.

FOR LONDON.—Surg Maj and Mrs Hendley, Bde Surg Sargent, Capt Doran, Col Madden, Miss Madden, Mr and Mrs Graham and child, Mr and Mrs Tagg, Mr and Mrs Hunter, Mr J Darling, Mr and Mrs Marshall and infant, Mr and Mrs Gibson and family, Major and Mrs Penryhs Evans.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col Spring, Col and Mrs A C Smith, Capt Eardly Wilmot, Mr Luffmann, Mr Pratt, Mr R Decy Spedding, Mr Harding, Mr and Mrs Burkitt and infant, Maj Genl and Mrs Nuno, Mr G F Sylvester, Capt Lowry, Major Davies, Mr Lane, Mr Harrison, Mr Mulock, Surg Maj and Mrs Anderson, Mr Whiteman, Mr Newham, Revd Miller, Col Rawlins, Col Campbell Walker, Miss Acers, Miss Tuke, Dr Gray, Mr White, Capt Reade, Mr Crichley, Mr Silcock, Mr Skrine, and Hon T T Allen.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	1 19	1 98	5 11
June 25, Thursday.....	0 11	0 20	0 2
Total....	1 30	2 18	5 13
Total of corresponding date last year	29 24	34 26	22 6
Do. in 1889	16 12	15 79	11 40

Rainfall at Fort, and the Esplanade registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

LEAVING PORT WITHOUT A PILOT.

MR. YORKE SMITH, Solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Frere, and Nicholson, appeared at the Police Courts, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and filed an information on behalf of Mr. Thomas Thorburn, harbour-master for the Port of Bombay, charging Captain R. Calvert, the master of the s. s. Waverley, now lying off Cross Island, with violating the provisions of Section 31 of the Indian Ports Act of 1889 in steaming from the Port of Bombay on May 3 without a pilot on board. In the information it was stated that on the third day of May, 1891, Richard Calvert, master of the s. s. Waverley, being then in command of the vessel, left the port of Bombay with his ship, on a voyage down the Coast and to Calcutta, without having a pilot, harbour-master, or assistant of the port officer or harbour-master on board. Neither had the said R. Calvert obtained any one on board on behalf of the said vessel authorised from the conservator officer qualified for the purpose dispensing with the necessity of having on board a pilot, harbour-master or assistant of the port officer or harbour-master when she left the port. The s. s. Waverley is a steamship of a tonnage exceeding by measurement 200 tons. Complainant was informed and verily believed that there were no circumstances of urgent necessity under which the said vessel left this port as above mentioned, nor was any application made by the said master or any other person on behalf of the said vessel to a proper officer asking that a pilot, harbour-master, or assistant of the port officer or harbour-master should go on board the said vessel before she left this Port. The said master of the s. s. Waverley alleges that he was ignorant as to the law regarding pilotage in the port of Bombay, and relies on having had a signal for a pilot on his vessel for three hours. The pilots have no authority whatever to attend to signals for pilots made by outward-bound ships. All applications for pilots made by such ships must be made to the Bombay Port Office.

Mr. Smith applied for immediate process against Captain Calvert as the vessel was to sail in a few days, and the Magistrate issued a summons for the attendance of the accused at 11 a. m. to-day.

THE FRAUDS ON THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. BHAISHUNKER, of Messrs. Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on behalf of Dorabjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff, who has been committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions, in connection with the recent frauds committed on the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company and informed the Court that he understood the prosecution were going to make an application at the High Court to have the trial traversed to the next Sessions as it was intended meanwhile filing a further information before his Worship charging the accused with fabricating false evidence and making false entries in the books and adducing further evidence. Mr. Bhaishunker said his application was that the Court might not entertain a fresh complaint in his absence as he was prepared to argue the question, and was of opinion that the Court could not grant a fresh application as long as an information was pending before the High Court.

Mr. Cooper informed Mr. Bhaishunker that he could take further evidence on the information after he had committed.

Mr. Bhaishunker repeated his application for receiving intimation from the Court as another information was to be made by one of the directors of the company in the absence of Mr. Slater and declared his readiness to argue the question in twenty-four hours.

The Court informed the applicant that he would receive notice should an application be made.

In the course of the afternoon Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, accompanied by Mr. Valentine Reed, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and handed up an application, the contents of which did not transpire.

Mr. Cooper : It appears to me this information and the charges were formerly placed before me.

Mr. Hormusjee : Yes ; but the items are all quite different, and no evidence has been led on them. The accused may be brought up and further evidence given.

The Magistrate : I do not see why these charges were not made at that time. If no evidence was led when the charges were laid that only gives you the right to call further witnesses in the present case if you wish to do so.

Mr. Hormusjee : Your Worship will see from the old information that no evidence was led in respect to the new items, and we are quite willing to adduce further evidence.

The Magistrate : I cannot make any order behind the accused's back. You better serve notice to the solicitors appearing for the accused that you are going to make this application. The only way in which I can receive evidence is under Section 219. I think myself the practice is the parties can apply when a case has been disposed of. It seems to me not right that the accused should be annoyed with two cases hanging over him at once. As I have referred you to that section you had better give notice to the accused's solicitors that you are going to move in the matter of examining further witnesses.

Mr. Hormusjee agreed and said he would make arrangements with the accused's attorneys for the hearing of the case.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A RAILWAY GUARD.

CHARLES WILSON, employed as a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, between Igatpuri and Bhusawal, was yesterday brought before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Inspector Jeffries, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged with the theft of a watch, valued at Rs. 20, on the 22nd of April. The charge is that the prisoner, whilst in charge of an up Nagpore passenger train from Bhusawal to Igatpuri, broached the luggage that was in his brake, belonging to a female third-class passenger, named Begum Jan, who was travelling from Julgaum to Bombay. On arriving here she opened her box and found the watch missing. The circumstance was immediately reported by her to the railway authorities, who directed Inspector Jeffries to prosecute enquiries, and the missing watch was found with Wilson, who was immediately placed under arrest on Wednesday and brought down to Bombay to be placed before a Magistrate. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for Wilson, and, remarking that the offence was committed three months ago, asked his Worship to admit his client to bail.

Mr. Cooper declined, the offence being a non-bailable one.

Mr. De Souza thought the Court could accept bail even in cases non-bailable.

Mr. Cooper replied he would not be justified in adopting such an action before taking some evidence.

Mr. De Souza : I shall be every sorry if my client is looked up till the 4th proximo, the proposed adjournment.

The Magistrate : I should think so. (Laughter.)

At Mr. De Souza's request Wilson was remanded to jail at the Esplanade Police Station, till to-day, when evidence will be led.

THE STABBING AFFRAY AT CAMMATIPURA.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Acting Superintendent Dillon, E Division, charged Garoo Janoo, a Hindoo labourer, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having attempted to commit the murder of Ramia Sakaram, aged 20 years, by stabbing him with a clasp knife on the night of Tuesday last. It will be remembered that on the day in question Ramia had followed his step-mother to watch her movements to Cammatipura 10th Lane, where he saw the accused conversing with her. Ramia remonstrated with his mother for talking to a stranger with so much familiarity, when Dhondi told Ramia to leave her alone with the accused. Upon this Ramia slapped the stranger in the face, who in return stabbed Ramia with a clasp knife seriously wounding him. Mr. Dillon applied for a postponement of the case pending the recovery of Ramia. His Worship accordingly postponed the case for a fortnight.

THE Spanker and Sharpshooter, which amongst other vessels at Devonport are being prepared for the mobilisation, have only recently received their armaments, although they have been completed in other respects for at least two years. The vessels were taken out for the usual gun-trials on Wednesday, May 27th, with satisfactory results, but it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the deficiency of guns is still causing the authorities more anxiety than is officially confessed. If we (the *Army and Navy Gazette*) are wrong, how comes it that the Swiftsure and so many other vessels of the First Reserve are still armed with the old muzzle-loaders ? It is to be hoped that the supply of weapons will be accelerated under the new system.

MR. R. S. FAGAN has been appointed to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

...OF THE DAY.

A ... thousand ... the local ... amended Factory ... January 1st. The most ... is that dealing with the power ... General and the local Governments ... ries from certain provisions of the Act ... the section relating to the stoppage of work ... full half-hour between noon and two o'clock, the prohibition of Sunday labour, and the employment of women, it is stated that it is not the intention of the Governor-General to exercise the powers of exemption, except in cases in which the parties interested make through the local Government a formal application for exemption, and bring forward convincing reasons in justification of their proposals. It is intended that the provision under which Sunday labour may be permitted shall be used only in rare and exceptional cases. The clause of section 5 (*b*) will govern all ordinary cases.

CAN no good come out of Nazareth ? asks the *Pioneer* ; and thus it answers:—"Within a few weeks the Madras Army has produced the military hero of the hour, and given to England an Archbishop of York. William Dalrymple Maclagan, the new primate, was for many years an officer in the Madras Army."

A SOMEWHAT starling remark occurs in the Inspector-General's review of prison administration in the Punjab last year. Considering, he says, the insecurity of some of the jails, and the untrustworthiness of the guards, it is suprising that escapes are not more frequent. As a matter of fact, there were nineteen escapes in the course of the twelve months. Under these circumstances, it is surely time that an attempt were made to improve the construction of the jails and to recruit the warders from a more trustworthy class.

NEWS has been received from Chitral which would seem to show that the rumour of the murder of an Englishman by the Hunza tribesmen is not trustworthy. The Nizam-ul-Mulk, son of the Mether of Chitral, has written to Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, stating that two Englishmen were reported to be at Langar, with the intention of crossing the Baroghil pass into Chitral territory. Langar is on the northern slope of the Hindu Kush, on the direct road from the Taghdumbash Pamir to the Baroghil pass ; so it is reasonable to conclude that the two Englishmen mentioned are Mr. Lennard and Mr. Beach. The story of the murder seems to have been partly based on the discovery of a flask and some petty articles of kit. These may, of course, have belonged to previous travellers through Hunza.

MR. LAWRENCE, Settlement Officer, Cashmere, is accompanying Raja Amar Singh, President of the Council, in his tour in the villages. As he has, in the capacity of Settlement Officer, become most familiar with the real condition of the farmers, his advice will be very useful.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper, although the late south-west monsoon is undoubtedly likely to affect crops in the Deccan and South-western India generally, serious anxiety in Rajputana may prove premature. Roughly speaking, Rajputana may be divided into two areas, one which hardly ever gets any rain at all, except a little very late in the season ; and the other, which gets rain both from the south-west and from the east. It is the rain from the south-west which has failed so far ; and, according to Sir W. Hunter, when this is the case, the later rain from the east is

it should be taken by them with equal caution, and only under medical advice. At present the tendency is to rather a reckless and free-and-easy use of this drug in fevers, neuralgia, &c., and this, it need hardly be said, is much to be deprecated as being full of risk and danger.

"LORGNETTE" writes in the *Sportsman* :—There was a new departure in Parisian wedding customs at the Bouffes the other evening. To the amusement of a well-filled house, a bride, arrayed in the regulation white silk and orange blossoms, suddenly appeared in the balcony, and followed by her husband and a long string of friends all in full rig, took her place in the front row well in view of their audience, who greeted this unusual invasion with shouts of laughter. Forty seats had been retained for the party, who seemed to enjoy the performance of Miss Helyet very much. The bride, stared at persistently during the evening, was never out of countenance, and when she was about to leave after the last act, the pit rose, applauding her so heartily that the buxom lady—she was not very young—responded by kissing hands all round.

SIR HORACE ST. PAUL, who died at his Northumberland seat the other day, had once a sharp encounter with one of her Majesty's Judges. The baronet was at the time High Sheriff of Northumberland, and in that capacity he had to meet the Judges of Assize. He dispensed with the retinue usual on such occasions, and appeared in a modest conveyance, instead of the customary grand carriage with six horses and outriders. Even the trumpeters were unprovided with a livery. The Mayor of Newcastle, then Mr. William Armstrong, performed his duties, on the other hand, with all the customary ceremonial. Sir Horace St. Paul's action, which was thus more marked by contrast, roused the indignation of Baron Platt, who allowed his anger to explode in his address to the grand jury. He expressed his great regret that in that county the gentry should be so reduced as not to show ordinary respect to the Crown. The High Sheriff rose, and with great warmth said : "I have been publicly charged with disloyalty, and I publicly declare this accusation to be unjust. I am one of the most loyal subjects in her Majesty's dominions." The Judge said : "Then I regret that the gentleman who has the means to show that loyalty in a proper manner to the Crown, has not exhibited it." Those who knew Sir Horace did not take the Judge's part, but gave the baronet credit for his courage in making a practical protest against the heavy expenditure which High Sheriffs less able than himself to afford the outlay, were called upon to make on such occasions.

THE most valuable plot of ground in the West Indies is "Bellevue," in St. Andrew's—a nutmeg and cacao estate, lying at an elevation of eleven hundred feet above sea-level. It is the exceptionally large and productive nutmeg trees on this property that are the source of the owner's profits. A number of them, covering only about ten acres of land, are officially reported to yield annual crops of nutmegs of the gross value of one thousand pounds sterling. It has taken, it is stated, about thirty years to bring about this result, with the aid of specially favourable circumstances of soil, climate, and aspect.

THE official organ of the Author's Society has put in a plea for "machine-cut books," which will command the sympathies of every one who has ever attempted cut to the pages of a three-volume novel on his knees in a railway carriage—say, with the help of a lady's hairpin. Unfortunately the the cry for cut books has gone forth so often before that it is hard to expect relief, even though it is re-echoed in this authoritative fashion. Nobody, however, has, we believe, hitherto taken the pains which have been taken by our contemporary to ascertain the precise amount of valuable time lost which uncut books inflict upon this busy world. It seems that twenty minutes is the minimum in which the most practised hand can get through a thousand pages. We need hardly say that the poor reviewer—that *bête noire* of the Authors' Society—"catches it again," as the vulgar say, on this occasion ; but this time it is only a covert insinuation that if the books he reviews are not cut for him, he will simply persist in his usual practice of revieving them without cutting. Of course, it would not do to plough the margins of all new books. Heaven forbid that an original Tennyson or Ruskin should be treated in this barbarous way ! But with the rank and file of circulating library books, machine-cutting would really be a valuable boon.

A MEETING or council is taking place this month at one of the numerous monasteries of Moscow, at which the best means of stemming the tide of enlightenment, as marked in dissent from false notions and antiquated ritual, is being discussed. In particular, the subject of the spread of Stundist views is to be considered. Stundism is merely the revival of evangelicalism, and the neglect of the worship of images and relics, but the ecclesiastical authorities are warmly bent on putting the movement down. The highest church dignitaries take part in the meeting.

ALREADY the centre of industry and distribution in the West, Chicago, in the opinion of Consul Hayes Sadler, promises in time to acquire that position with regard to the whole of the United States. The geographical situation of the city, the richness of its agricultural surroundings, its railroad facilities as the centre of the greatest railroad system in the world, its extended water communication with the north, and its proximity to supplies required by manufacturing establishments,—all, in his opinion, unite in affording peculiar advantages. In 1880 the population of Chicago was 503,189. It is estimated that the recent census will show it to be about 1,164,000.

M. MASSENET, the composer of "Manon," has, we learn, agreed to compose a new and original opera expressly for Covent Garden, where it will probably be produced next season. The libretto, which is based upon Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth," and has Amy Robsart for heroine, is to be written by Mr. Augustus Harris in collaboration with Signor Mazzucato, who adapted "Die Meistersinger" into Italian for the Royal Italian Opera.

A CENTRAL committee has been formed at Berlin to aid the Russian Jews. It is intended to establish local committees for the same purpose in the various provinces. A concert is also to be given there shortly for the same object by some of the most eminent musicians.

MADAME WEISS, who, at Oran, on Friday, the 5th instant, was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for attempting to murder her husband, committed suicide in her cell early on Saturday morning, having concealed in the hem of her handkerchief some strychine, which she swallowed, in spite of the presence of two female warders, who were placed there to watch her, owing to her threats to destroy her life.

THERE was some rioting at Bilbao on Sunday, 31st May, owing to the authorities preventing the assembling of men on strike. One workman was killed, and there were several arrests. At Cadiz a petard was exploded in front of the Custom House on the following Friday evening.

M. JOUANNE, the banker who "financed" the ill-fated French Exhibition at Moscow, has absconded.

THE condition of the Russian crops is reported to be generally critical.

MAJOR HERIOT, the chief proprietor of the Paris Louvre, has just paid 7,000*l*., a correspondent tells us, for Alphonse de Neuville's famous painting, "The Last Cartridge."

WHY cannot we take a leaf out of the book of the manager of the Hungarian State Railways ? inquires a London journal. Under the Zone-tariff system, identified with the name of M. de Baros, the Hungarian Minister of Commerce, our Consul at Fiume, reports that you can travel from one end of the country to the other first class and by the express, at the rate of one-third of a penny per mile ; and third class at one half that price. Even these low rates are further reduced by 15 or 20 per cent., by means of circular tickets. This, it is added, has been achieved without a decrease in the receipts or large investments for rolling stock, while the large increase of passengers has been carried without loss to the State.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE COORLA SPINNING COMPANY'S CASE.

K. M. HEERAMANEK AND OTHERS *vs.* THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment on a rule *nisi* obtained by the plaintiffs, requiring the defendant to show cause why the transfers in favour of the plaintiffs, K. M. Heeramanek and Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel, should not be forthwith registered, and their names entered in the register of shareholders as holders of 200 and 223 shares, respectively ; why the defendant, H. A. Hormasjee, should not be restrained from voting at an extraordinary general meeting of the company, which was called some time ago, but has been postponed by an interim injunction of the Court, until the 423 shares had been duly registered in the names of K. N. Heeramanek and Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel, respectively, &c. The plaintiffs are K. M. Heeramanek, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel, C. A. Turner, Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee, an adjudged insolvent, and Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney ; while the defendants are Frank Chalk, Jamsetjee Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, Pestonjee Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and S. J. David, the directors of the company, and Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee, late agent of the company. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Slater, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the directors ; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee.

His Lordship said : This suit has been brought by the plaintiffs to obtain an order from the Court that 423 shares in the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, which now stand in the name of Hormarjee Ardasir Hormarjee on the register of the company, may be transferred, as to 200 of them, into the name of the plaintiff, K. M. Heeramanek, and as to 223 of them into the name of the plaintiff, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel. The plaintiffs, on the 19th May last, obtained a rule *nisi* for an order why the transfers executed in the names of the abovenamed plaintiffs, respectively, should not be forthwith registered, and why their names should not be respectively entered in the register of shareholders as holders of such 200 and 223 shares, and why the defendants, the directors of the company, should not be restrained from holding an extraordinary general meeting of the company on the 21st May or any other meetings of the company, until the said shares should be duly registered in the names of the said plaintiffs. The rule was moved during vacation before the Chief Justice, who then granted it and an interim injunction in the above terms. It came on for argument before me on Monday last, and I have to decide whether it should be made absolute or discharged. The rule, I should add, also contained an injunction against Hormarjee voting in respect of the shares, but that is a matter which admits of no argument. The facts which it is necessary to state are these. The defendant, Hormarjee Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia, was the registered holder of the 423 shares in question, and he was also, in the name of his firm, B. and A. Hormarjee (in which he had no partners), the secretary, treasurer, and agent of the company, entitled to receive a commission of a quarter-anna per pound on all the yarns, cloths, or other material manufactured and sold by the company. This commission was liable to be reduced by two-thirds in any year in which the dividend earned by the company should be less than 4 per cent. on the capital. Hormarjee held an agreement with the company, securing to him this commission, and the memorandum and articles of the company contained clauses providing for his continuance in the office of secretary, &c., and for his drawing this commission so long as his firm carried on business in Bombay. The firm of B. and A. Hormarjee ceased to carry on business in Bombay ; and Hormarjee Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia was adjudicated an insolvent on the 1st May last. The firm thus ceased to be the secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company, and all the property of Hormarjee A. H. Wadia became vested in the plaintiff, the Official Assignee, including, of course, Hormarjee's interest in the 423 shares in the Coorla Mill. The Official Assignee sold the 423 shares to the plaintiff, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, for Rs. 625 per share, and the purchaser required the Official Assignee to transfer 200 of the shares into the name of K. M. Heeramanek, and 223 into the name of Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee Patel. The Official Assignee executed transfer-deeds accordingly. These transfer-deeds were sent to the Coorla Company by the Official Assignee, with a request that the shares might be transferred into the names of the respective transferees. The directors of the company have not made the requisite changes in the register of the company. Hence this suit. The 423 shares are fully paid up. The proposed transferees are already members of the Coorla Company, being the registered holders of one share each in it. They have duly signed the deeds of transfer. They are admittedly gentlemen of substance and position ; and no objection can be, or is, taken to them in their personal capacity. The company do not claim any lien on the shares which they are asked to register. *Prima facie*, therefore, the plaintiffs are entitled to have the 423 shares registered in the names of K. M. Heeramanek and D. C. Patel, respectively. The cause shown against the rule is of a twofold character. I. It is argued that the Official Assignee of Hormarjee has not, as such, any legal right to call on the company to register the names of his transferees ; and that the transferees themselves also have not any legal right to ask to have their names placed on the register of the company. II. The defendants, the directors of the company, contend that their approval of the transferees is a condition precedent to the right of the latter to be registered as members of the company; and that they, the directors, decline to approve the transferees unless the latter undertake to follow a certain course with reference to the future agency and management of the company which the directors are seeking to adopt. The transferees refuse to bind themselves to the course which the directors have in view. The first objection is, in my opinion, without foundation. On the insolvency of Hormarjee, his interest in the shares in question vested by operation of law and by virtue of the usual vesting order, in the Official Assignee, and the Official Assignee thereupon became the owner of the shares. The articles of the company, however, provide that the Official Assignee, under such circumstances, does not at once become entitled to all the privileges of a shareholder. Before he can himself exercise such privileges, article 24 provides that he must produce evidence of his title, and get himself registered as the holder of the shares. If he does not wish to adopt that course, he has another alternative. He can, under the provision of the same article, elect to have some person, nominated by him and approved by the board, registered as such holder. Article 25 provides that if he elect to have his nominee registered, he shall testify his election by executing to his nominee an instrument of transfer of the shares, and that until he do so, he shall not be freed from any liability in respect of the shares vested in him. It is argued that he can only adopt this course when his nominee is intended to be a trustee for himself—a *benami* holder ; but there is nothing in the article which so limits its scope. His vendee may be his nominee, or his grantee, or any one in fact whom he chooses to name, and in whose favour he executes a deed of transfer. Article 25 of the Coorla Company's articles, as pointed out by Mr. Inverarity, is in effect the same as article 14 of table A to the Companies Act, and Sir N. Lindley states that it is usual for a trustee to sell or dispose of the bankrupt's shares without getting himself registered. "A provision to this effect is usually inserted in a company's regulations. The Companies Act 1862, table A, contains such a provision, article 14." (Lindley on Company Law, p. 552.) As this provision is also contained in the articles of the Coorla Company (article 25), it is unnecessary for me to consider whether the Indian Insolvent Act, without such a provision, would have enabled the Official Assignee to adopt the same course. It is also unnecessary to consider whether the transferor or transferee is the proper person to make the application. Both concur here in making it. Section 29 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, points strongly to the conclusion that either of them can do so. I must hold that the defendants have no right to refuse the transfers in question, because the application to transfer was not made by a person entitled to ask them to transfer the shares. The second objection arises upon the wording of article 22 (virtually repeated in article 24) of the Coorla articles—"The board may decline to register any transfer of shares unless the transferee is approved by the board." The question arises whether that article entitles the board to refuse to register a transferee as a member of their company, not because there is some objection, in the view of the board, to the transferee personally, but because he declines to pledge himself to a particular line of action as to the mode of management of the company in the future, or because the board, not without some apparent reason, believe that he entertains views as to the management of the company different from the views which are entertained by the board. Concretely the case is this. The board consider that the present is a favourable opportunity for abolishing the mode of remunerating the agent of the company by a commission on the yarn, &c., produced and sold by the company, and substituting for it a remuneration based upon the profits of the company. They believe that the latter system, if adopted, would conduce to the prosperity of the company. They also believe, and I have no doubt honestly believe, that the plaintiff, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, through is nominees, the proposed transferees, will seek to have the present mode of remunerating the agents by commission on the out-turn, continued. The plaintiffs refuse in any way to pledge themselves as to their future action, and contend that the defendant directors are not entitled to refuse to register the transferees, as there is no personal objection to them. They say that it is the transferee who is to be approved by the board, and not the views of the transferee as what is for the benefit of the company or as to how its agents are to be remunerated. This question has not arisen now for the first time. It was considered in Moffatt vs. Farquhar, 7 Ch. Div., p. 591. There was a difference amongst the shareholders as to the management of the company, and the plaintiff transferred shares to increase his voting power. The directors refused to approve the transfers, not from any personal objection to the transferee, but on the ground that the transfers were colourable and were intended to increase the votes of the transferor. It was held that the directors had no power to refuse the transfer, which was a right of property, except upon personal objection to the transferee. They were ordered to approve the transfers. Though in that case there was a dispute amongst the shareholders themselves as to the best course to be adopted in the then state of the company, and though up to the present time it may be that the views of the directors in this case have been acquiesced in by a large number of the shareholders, and though, possibly, the introduction of the proposed shareholders may mean the introduction of shareholders holding different views from those entertained by the directors, I cannot regard this distinction between the two cases as substantial. I must regard Moffatt vs. Farquhar as an authority directly in point. It is, no doubt, the decision of a single judge, and I am not bound to follow it, but I agree with its reasoning and conclusion. In *in re* Gresham Life Assurance Society, *ex parte* Penney, 8 Ch. App. 446, the directors gave no reasons for their disapproval of a proposed transferee, and it was held that they were not bound to assign any. The court, however, assumed from the affidavit put in that in the judgment of the directors, there were objections to his eligibility as a shareholder, and held that, under the circumstances, it lay on the person proposing the transferee to show that the judgment of the directors was formed capriciously or wantonly, or otherwise than honestly and fairly. The reasoning of the judges is based upon the assumption that, in the judgment of the directors, there was some personal objection to the transferee as a shareholder, and the case was decided on that footing. This is clear from the concluding words of Mellish, L. J :—"They (the directors) have no right to say 'We will force a particular shareholder to continue a shareholder, and we will not allow him to transfer his shares at all.' That would be an abuse of their power. In the same way it would be an abuse of this power to object on any ground not applying personally to this transferee to say, for instance, that a particular shareholder should not transfer his shares till he has given security for the calls. These would be plain cases of abuse, but I do not find a single case where it has been held that the directors, under a power like this, are bound to communicate the reasons for which they reject the individual shareholder." Reading *ex parte* Penney in the sense I have indicated, there is no conflict between it and Moffatt vs. Farquhar. Having regard to the ruling in the latter case, I find it impossible for me to discharge the rule. Rule made absolute, except as to share 21. Costs reserved, including costs of summons for inspection.

In the case of James Buchan *vs.* the Coorla Company, which was similar to the above, his lordship passed a similar order.

His Lordship further stated that he had not ordered the directors to register the transferees, inasmuch as there was no other cause to determine, so that what he proposed to do was to bring on the hearing at once in order that he might make the necessary order. If there was no objection to the form of the rule, he would make the order at once?

Mr. Kirkpatrick : The order to register.

His Lordship said that, if the terms of the order came within section 37 of the Act, he could have made the order at once, but if the parties had no objection to the terms on the legal point to be determined, he would at once make the order ?

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Practically your lordship's judgment decides the case so far as my clients are concerned.

His Lordship : The best way will be be get rid of the suit, and then if you wish to appeal, you can do so.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : I am not able to state what my clients wish to do.

His Lordship : Then I will direct the Registrar to place the case on the board to-morrow, when the matter can be disposed of.

Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Inverarity stating that the arrangement would suit their client, the suit was ordered to be heard to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADE SURGEON H. COOK, M.D., I.M.S., has been appointed Deputy Surgeon General.

MAJOR E. F. OWEN, Leinster Regiment, remains at home on extended leave to the 25th August next.

LIEUTENANT FREDERICK LLEWELLYN LLOYD JONES, 2nd Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT A. C. LE BAILLY, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 17th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate.

MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, C.S., will officiate as Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley.

GENERAL leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Lieutenant J. G. Rotton, R. A., from the 16th June to the 16th September, 1891, inclusive.

MAJOR B. DORAN, the Royal Irish regiment, Brigade-major to 1st Column, having returned on the break-up of the Miranzai Field Force, resumes duty with his regiment.

THE services of Captain E. A. F. Carter, Royal Lancaster Regiment, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from 4th July next.

MAJOR C. G. PARKER-JERVIS, Durham Light Infantry, and Captain H. A. Pinhorn, East Lancashire Regiment, have been posted to the 2nd battalions of their respective regiments.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned :—10th Bengal Infantry—Captain J. G. Hunter, from the 40th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Commander 30th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant A Ward, 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

CAPTAIN SIR R. COLLETON, Brigade-major to 1st Column, Hazara Field Force, having returned on the break-up of the force, takes over his duties as D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Third Circle, from Captain W. Doran, Royal Irish regiment, officiating during his absence.

THE undermentioned remain with the Home battalions of their respective regiments, pending embarkation next trooping season, to join their battalions in India :—Captain F. R. P. MacAdam, West Yorkshire Regiment ; Lieutenants R. Swetenham, East Kent Regiment, F. C. Macnaghten, Royal Irish Regiment, and W. T. Gaisford, Seaforth Highlanders.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Captain W. R. B. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment, to England, for 12 months ; and Lieutenant J. M. Home, 1-2nd Gurkhas, to England, for 11th months, on private affairs ; Colonel H. S. Marshall, General List Infantry in India, to 15th October next, on private affairs ; Colonel A. P. Palmer, commanding at Sialkot, 30 days' privilege leave ; Lieutenant A. R. Saunders, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to Ranikhet, to 7th October next; and Lieutenant P. W. Anderson, 40th Bengal Infantry, to Kasauli, for five months, to study the language.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to sanction the admission to the Third-class Order of Merit, of the undermentioned sepoys of the 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry :—No 2899, Sepoy Diwan Singh, for conspicuous gallantry in action near Gulistan, on the Samana hills, Miranzai, on the 4th April, when his guard was attacked by the enemy, on which occasion, he defended a wounded comrade and kept the enemy at bay until succour arrived. Sepoy Jaimal Singh, for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion when, under a heavy fire, he carried off the body of Sepoy Rur Singh, who had been killed.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE usual general meeting of the above Society was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday last.

Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, President, in the chair. The following paper by the Rev. S. Mateer was read:—

ON SPECIAL REFORMS AMONGST THE NAYARS OF MALABAR.

Amongst these remarkable people polyandry is practised to some extent, two or more brothers possessing a wife in common. We have known an instance of six brothers keeping two women—four husbands to one, and two to the other. In a case where two brothers cohabited with one woman and one of them was converted to Christianity, the other brother was indignant at the Christian's refusal to live any longer in this condition. The custom arises chiefly from economic considerations—the fear of dissipating the family property by each supporting a wife and children, who cannot, however, inherit, but receive gifts of property during the lifetime of their husband and father. If a woman expresses dislike to the misery and hardship of such a life, she is ordered away and another brought in, there being in such castes no permanant marriage bond. Happily, however, of late years, through the influence of public opinion, enlightened by the power of Western civilization and of Christianity, both of which are steadily growing in Travancore, polyandry is becoming rarer, and also the union of man and wife is becoming more permanent and more nearly approaching the bond of real marriage, many couples living together all their lives affectionately and faithfully. These are better than their laws. But ill-tempered and sensual men still make frequent changes in their partners. A Sudra woman is sent off when old or disobedient or on the death of her partner, with the words, "Go, leave the house," and another may be brought in next day. There is much changing of women before bearing children, or even after having several children by a man, and thus many are left unprotected and forsaken. The evils of this custom, especially to the helpless females, are very obvious. Amongst the same people, and as the result of this absence of the true marriage relationship, nephews inherit—every man, as the nearest permanent and legal relative from his mother's brother. The uncle, therefore—not the father—has authority over a man and is his legal guardian. The "family" (tara wad), unlike the normal Hindoo family, is indivisible. Every member, however idle or worthless, is assured of maintenance while he remains at the family residence or in recognised connection with it, but can claim no definite share as his own personal property, should he choose to leave it and set up house for himself. The senior male member rules the household and manages the property, but no lands can be sold without the consent of every member of the family. Incessant disputes, heart-burnings, and litigation, spring up ; many families are sinking into ruin, and the Nayars are, on the whole, diminishing in wealth and position. A very intricate and elaborate system of law springs from this Malabar nepotistic system, and some of the judges quitely endeavour so to interpret the law as to favour improvement ; but the system is radically evil and not susceptible of large reform without a virtual revolution.

Educated Nayars begin to be ashamed of the absence of real marriage amongst them and grieved at the social evils springing from the system. Perhaps the principal hardship is felt to be that a man's own acquisition, as well as ancestral property, goes to his nephews on his death, and only while alive can he bestow it by free gift on his sons, or make provision for his wife. Many intend to arrange all this, but delay till it is too late. It is to right-thinking men a sore humiliation also that Nayar women are open to free-love connections with Brahmans and other high castes. The publicity given now-a-days to their peculiar usages, and the ridicule of other castes who enjoy the benefits of fixed marriage laws, naturally mortify them. They have, therefore, formed sundry associations, especially the Malayala Shabha, seeking the removal of these disabilities and impediments to social progress, and aiding the education of their people. They are applying to the British Indian Government and to that of Travancore for legislation providing a form of permanent marriage, instead of the present trivial union and inheritance to children, for those desirous of availing themselves of these advantages. One sad consequence of the system of Nayar law is that converts to Christianity are in Travancore cast out of the family as civilly dead, without being able to claim any share of the ancestral estate, and forfeit all the rights they enjoyed while residing in it, and are thus condemned to beggary. This is a fatal hindrance to many who are convinced of the excellence of the Christian religion and desirous to embrace it. The missionaries of the London Missionary Society, some three years ago, presented a petition to the native Government, asking that the British Indian law that no one renouncing or being excluded from the communion of any religion should thereby forfeit rights of property or inheritance, should be extended to the Nayars ; but it was replied that it was impossible either to make any allowance out of the family or to retain a convert in the family. Further appeal is being made on behalf of religious liberty, and the matter is being more fully discussed, so that it is hoped that maintenance may yet be conceded, as is but equitable, to such converts, say by apportioning some part of the property, as, indeed, is sometimes done, though contrary to the theory of the lawyers. The theory of impartible family possessions should be modified in accordance with the progress and requirements of the age.

After a vote of thanks to the author of the above paper, the meeting separated.

MR. DE COBAIN, M.P.

THE following extraordinary letter from Mr. De Cobain, M.P., was read by Mr. W. Wagner, vice-president of the East Belfast Independent Conservative Association of Belfast, at a meeting held on June 2.

"May 20, 1891.

"My dear Mr. Wagner,—I need not say how deeply and sincerely I desire to thank you, and through you the committee and members of the East Belfast Conservative Association, for the expression of their confidence in me personally, and of their assurance and their disbelief in the odious charges which have been brought against me. I do not pretend to be anything more than a poor sinner for whom the Saviour died ; but, so far as I know my accusers and the story that they tell, it is false in the sight of God. At the same time I did not feel that the Lord has pointed out to me, as the path of duty, to meet these men already mentioned and the many more hinted at, and peril my life and liberty by swearing in self-defence against a crowd, if I might bear witness in the case. I would not swear falsely, God knows, and therefore I could not accuse myself. In a former note you told me my absence would be interpreted as a proof of guilty. If my friends come to that conclusion I cannot help it. I cannot in the light of God's guidance, sacrifice myself even to please my friends. That my heart's intensest affections gather round them they very well know. If they choose to mistrust me because I am not ready to sacrifice myself, I can only bow and say, 'Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in Thy sight.' I have very fully explained in the many letters I have sent since I came here first that my physical condition is such I could not come if the warrant were cancelled to-morrow, unless the rebound of joy would flush with vitality the almost paralyzed frame. The first condition, then, would be physical capacity to return. The second condition is that, through the interposition of God, the curtain should fall from the conspiracy, and the fact that I was accused by perjured testimony, bought with the bribers' gold, come to light. To assume that, because my friends believe me and my statement rather than that of the perjured ruffianism that has sold its evidence, that should encourage me to put myself under arrest would be a sacrifice that no true friend would wish me to incur. Believe me, &c.,

"E. S. W. DE COBAIN."

After discussing the letter the committee adopted a resolution for transmission to Mr. De Cobain, which they withhold from publication for the present.

This letter, writes a local correspondent, removes any trace of doubt that remained as to the prospect of an election for East Belfast to fill the seat which Mr. De Cobain holds. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., was expected to visit Belfast to have a conference with the executive committee of the Belfast Conservative Association as to the selection of a Unionist candidate. Eight names of candidates to fill the approaching vacancy where there before the association.

CONSIDERABLE indignation was caused in Hongkong, says the *Overland China Mail*, by the receipt of telegrams stating that the Manilla Government "had embargoed" about three lakhs of dollars belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The bank has now a proper legal footing in Manilla, and the action of the authorities is held to be absolutely illegal. The trouble is said to arise out of the old Jurado business, with which the bank has been long annoyed. The Foreign Office has been appealed to, and it is expected that Madrid will be induced to bring pressure to bear on the Manilla authorities, so as to make the latter act with some regard to justice.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

(*From the Home Papers.*)

VICE-CONSUL PICKERSGILL, in his annual report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Madagascar for the past 12 months, says :—"Of unbleached calico some 250 bales, each containing 25 pieces of 40 yards, are said to be disposed of in Antananarivo every month, at about £18 per bale. The favourite quality still comes from the United States ; the New England cotton lords having been the first to meet the Malagasy requirements in such goods. But Lancashire is now manufacturing an article which takes the market almost as readily, and which differs so little from the American production that some people say they are only to be distinguished by the smell. There is certainly an odour of sour sizing about one of the two which is not unknown in the county Palatine. Both are made of shoddy, but they are durable and cheap. Less than 4*d.* for a yard of strong grey sheeting, in the far interior of far Madagascar, is not a price to grumble at. Under the present circumstances it could hardly be lowered unless Bombay were to enter the market as a competitor. Several consignments which have reached the island from Indian mills have been sold well enough to create a demand for more ; but the eastern manufacturers, it is said, are not desirous of receiving foreign orders. If they were as keen for business as their brethren of the west, they might soon cut out both Manchester and Massachusetts, for they have a threefold advantage in home-grown material, cheap labour, and a short run to market. At present the competition for the Madagascar trade in cotton goods lies entirely between Great Britain and the United States ; with the former far ahead as regards all finished kinds, and quickly gaining ground in respect of the others. A considerable amount of business is done by French and German houses, but their cottons are all of either English or American manufacture, however they may be otherwise ticketed. Germany sends little to the island besides cheap orockery and Hamburg spirits ; while France is chiefly represented by fancy goods, silks, and wines."

In his report on the trade of Kiukiang during last year Mr. L. C. Hopkins, the acting British Consul, testifies, like other British representatives in China, to the remarkably rapid development of the trade in Bombay yarns. The total quantity of cotton yarn imported at Kiukiang last year was 4,488,000lb., showing an increase of 1,900,000lb, against the preceding year. In 1880 the import was roughly 316,000lb. It then advanced annually with great regularity at the rate of 133,000lb., until 1886, when it doubled itself at a bound, and has since then risen at the rate of a bound, 666,000lb. per annum. This great increase is entirely in the Indian spinnings. The Customs returns began to distinguish between Indian and English spinnings only in 1883. In that year the import of the former was already between four and five times as large as that of English yarn. It is now nine times as great, and Lancashire sends not merely relatively but absolutely less than it did in 1888. Mr. Hopkins adds, however, that according to his information there is no reason to fear that the increased consumption of foreign yarn will lead to a decreased demand for shirtings or other piece-goods. The cloth woven with foreign yarn does not compete with foreign shirtings. It is rather native yarn that is being supplanted.

The following table shows the declared value, in native currency, of the exports and imports of Japan for each of the past twelve years :—

	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.
1879	28,742,724	36,951,824
1880	29,373,402	41,101,937
1881	34,033,624	35,308,695
1882	39,499,334	32,814,334
1883	38,516,100	32,014,550
1884	33,984,640	32,156,404
1885	37,146,692	32,710,057
1886	48,870,522	37,637,138
1887	52,407,681	51,699,770
1888	65,705,510	65,455,234
1889	70,060,706	66,103,767
1890	56,603,509	81,728,581

It will be observed that last year the balance of trade was heavily against Japan, instead of in its favour, as in preceding years, the result being a net export of bullion and specie to the amount of 12,577,924 *yen* against a net import of bullion and specie to the amount of 8,984,717 *yen* in 1889. The large excess of imports of goods was caused mainly by the failure of the rice crops, rice to the value of 12,302,888 *yen* and other grain to the value of 1,856,278 *yen* being imported last year, against 136,755 *yen* and 817,506 *yen* the values respectively of the similar imports in 1889. The small sales of silk last year also affected the position, the declared value of the exports of this commodity being only 13,859,338 *yen*, against 25,616,541 *yen* in 1889, and 25,916,860 *yen* in 1888.

The official statement of the descriptions of money received for Customs payments at New York up to May 20 shows for the last ten days of the period an increase in the proportion of gold certificates, after the steady decline which has been the subject of so much comment. During the first ten days of May the proportion of gold certificates fell to less than 25 per cent. of the total receipts, and during the second ten-day period of the month it rose to 31·3 per cent. ; silver certificates decreasing from 29·4 to 24·7. Treasury notes from 35·1 to 32, and United States notes increasing from 10·8 to 11·7 per cent. The Treasury gold fund, under the influence of the large exports of gold, had declined from $290,000,000 on May 1 to $271,000,000 on May 10 and $262,000,000 on May 20 ; the net gold fund falling from $141,000,000 on May 1 to $138,000,000 on May 10 and $136,000,000 on May 20 ; $12,000,000 of gold certificates having accumulated in the Treasury during the twenty days.

The following remarks by the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* bearing on "the struggle for gold" are important :—"The method which Europe has now adopted at every centre of trade of paying a premium for gold to attract it, and putting a premium on gold to retain it, will have to receive serious consideration at this centre (New York) one of these days. As long as London was a free market to the extent that the return flow was not obstructed when trade conditions warranted a movement to New York, the higher price London paid for our gold could not harm us. But if a premium, and even a still greater premium, is to be asked by the Bank of England in case the metal is wanted for shipment to America, Europe secures an unfair advantage in this struggle for the possession of the only international money the world is permitted now to have. Last fall when gold was needed for New York the Bank of England not only refused to name a price for bars, but compelled shippers to this side to pay 76s. 7d. and 76s. 8d. for coin. As Europe is wholly responsible for monometallism, and consequently for the scarcity which exists in the supply of our legal-tender money, it seems only just that she should not object to pay the piper." We have, therefore, apparently to contemplate the possibility of retaliatory measures in the United States in case the position of the gold market should become critical.

The Austrian Cotton Manufacturers' Association was formally constituted in Vienna the other evening, Baron Leitenberger, the founder of the association, being unanimously elected the first president. In thanking the members for his election the president stated that the Association would support a policy of moderate protection, as necessary for the special circumstances of the Austrian cotton industry. The Association will also, according to the same authority, endeavour to promote the export trade, and to establish permanent and steady relations with foreign markets. Baron Leitenberger also stated that the Association had already, in its provisional form, while supporting the negotiations for an Austro-German treaty of commerce, declared that the programme of the Government for promoting the exchange of natural productions and manufactures between the two empires did not appear to necessitate concessions as regarded cotton goods. The desirableness of promoting Customs Unions in Europe to off-set the M'Kinley policy of the United States was referred to by the Baron as meriting the attention of the Association.

We quote the following table, showing the purchases of silver by the American Treasury and the prices paid since the beginning of August last, the month in which the new Silver Act came into operation from the *Statist* :—

	Ounces.	Price.
Old Act, early August	800,000	—
New Act, August 13 to 29	3,369,000	113¼ to 120½
Total August	4,169,000	—
Total September	3,137,500	113 to 119¼
Total October	4,500,000	104·38 to 119·50
Total November	4,500,000	97½ to 119·50
Total December	4,500,000	102·38 to 109
Total January, 1891	4,500,000	104½ to 107
Total February	4,500,000	97·90 to 107
Total March	4,500,000	98·10 to 99·50
Total April	4,500,000	98·35 to 98·80
May 1	175,000	97·60 to 98·40
May 4	338,000	99·50 to 99·70
May 6	468,000	98·50 to 98·65
May 8	414,000	98·15 to 98·40
May 11	583,500	98½ to 98·25
May 13	144,000	97·95 to 98
May 15	54,800	98·00 to 98·125
May 18	415,000	98·05 to 98·20
May 20	382,000	97·90 to 97·75
May 22	390,000	97·15 to 97·3
May 25	315,000	97·20 to 97·35
May 27	294,000	97·30 to 97·50

CHARLOTTE BRONTE AND THACKERAY.

SOME unpublished letters from "Macmillan's" are given in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

"There is a man in our own days whose words are not framed to tickle delicate ears ; who, to my thinking, comes before the great ones of society much as

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Of the three new Australian knights, Sir John Forrest is the most noteworthy. The Royal Geographical Society gave him its gold medal in recognition of his services as "an intrepid and successful Australian explorer." That is his chief claim to distinction, but as her Majesty is not in the habit of decorating hard-working explorers, he doubtless gets his knighthood because he happens to be the first Premier of Western Australia under the new constitutional *regime*. Judge Windeyer is principally known in Sydney as one who has a fondness for severe sentences. If this sort of thing is a qualification for a knighthood, he has undoubtedly well earned the distinction. But his appearance in Saturday's *Gazette* will intensify the growing detestation of titular distinctions amongst our colonial cousins. Sir Julian Salomons, Q.C., is the Russell of the Sydney bar, and was in London lately.

As the principal tenor of the Rousbey Opera Company—at present playing in the neighbourhood of Londona—Mr. F. S. Gilbert is winning great popularity in the provinces. Born some thirty years ago, in Mansfield, near Nottingham, he has had an unusually varied experience. Having in his youth sung to the appreciative American, from New York to San Francisco, he studied at the Academy here and then joined a continental D'Oyly Carte Company. He remained with Carte for three years, playing in the leading parts, and then became familiar to provincial opera-goers in Turner's English Opera Company. Mr. Gilbert's development in both voice and acting has brought him a tempting offer from the Carl Rosa Company. He will, however, continue to sing for Mr. Rousbey.

Lady Dunlo was to have played and danced at Portsmouth as "Venus" in the Drury Lane burlesque, but as the Countess of Clancarty she could hardly do it. This young lady is the first music-hall skipper who has reached the peerage. Events have conspired in her favor. It is two years since the new Earl of Clancarty, with the assistance of the Hampstead registrar, made her Lady Dunlo. Since then she has blossomed out as an actress, has been an important witness in a forgery case, and has come triumphantly out of the most sensational of recent divorce cases. The late earl was more deeply affected by the charge of Sir James Hannen and the newspaper comments than he cared to show. It is but justice to the new earl to say that he played a reluctant part in those proceedings, and that he has stuck to his wife ever since the decree was refused.

Lord and Lady Clancarty should be well provided for. The family estates in Galway and Roscommon extend to about twenty-five thousand acres, and as the late earl was good as Irish landlords go, the declared rental of £10,000 a year may not be far off the mark. Lord Dunlo was expensive, but the rest of the family consists only of a girl of twenty and a boy of fourteen, and as the earl was a man of careful habits, and his home at Garbally, near Ballinasloe, was not a costly place to keep up, he should have left the property fairly free from encumbrances. The Dowager Countess, who is a daughter of the second Marquis of Bristol, was incensed at the Dunlo marriage, but it was a much more respectable one than that of her ancestor, the Earl of Bristol, whose wife, the notorious Miss Chudleigh, soon threw him over; and after playing tricks with the parish register, imposed herself on the Duke of Kingston for a spinster.

Mrs. Weldon—"Georgina," as too-familiar editors used to speak of her when flooded with the "copy" caused by her innumerable cases in the law courts some few years ago—still wears on her features traces of her former beauty. And she was a beauty in countenance and mien when, thirty old years ago, she reigned the belle of several London seasons. This, in many respects, intellectual and clever woman has just attained her fifty-fourth birthday. The sad and romantic history of her early married life is rapidly being forgotten with the lapse of years, and the rush of contemporary social events. Mrs. Weldon was her own counsel throughout all the extraordinary complications of her extraordinary cases. There is probably no living woman in England who knows more, by hard and bitter experience, of—

. . . the whips and scorns of time,
. . . . . .
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
of legal Jacks in office, than Mrs. Weldon.

Thwarted and discomfited at every turn, even her once unconquerable spirit and courage wearied and broke down in the great battle which she waged for so many years to secure the satisfaction of her rights. And now is the crowning injustice, as some may put it. Mr. J. F. Nisbet, in his book, has not included Mrs. Weldon in his fine examples of "The Insanity of Genius." Yet, as a greater than Nisbet tells us,

Great wits are sure to madness near allied.

Mrs. Weldon had the genius—the great wit; let others, if they will, say that she had the insanity.

Mr. Albert Fleming, to whom is due the remarkable home industry movement is a remarkable instance of what a happy thought combined with a good heart, an able head, and a ready hand can do. Mr. Fleming was the owner of large estates at Langdale, Westmoreland, and when he came of age he found most of the elderly women in his village were in the workhouse. What did he do? He bought a spinning wheel, taught himself to spin, then to weave; then went round and taught them. The consequence was that in a short time the old women were all off the rates making by hand that linen which now fetches so high a price in the market.

Mrs. W. N. Clifford (widow of the famous Professor Clifford) has recovered from her severe attack of influenza. Mrs. Clifford made a great hit a few years ago with her novel, "Mrs. Keith's Crime." Since that she has written many stories and articles in magazines. As Miss Lucy Lane she was well-known as a clever and versatile writer of songs. Professor Clifford, who was her cousin, was consumptive, and died at Madeira some years ago, leaving two little daughters. They are both highly gifted. Mrs. Clifford is very popular; she has a bright handsome face, and winning manners. At her receptions one meets literary people like the Huxley family, Mrs. A. Thackeray Ritchie (Thackeray's daughter), Leslie Stephen, Henry James, and Julian Hawthorne.

A more than usually delightful Anglo-American tea party was given the other afternoon by Mr. Arthur Howard Pickering, at his chambers in Arlington-st. Among other guests were Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, Mr. Oscar Wilde, Mr. Clyde Fitch, the author of "Beau Brummel" and "Frederic Lamaistre"; Mr. M. A. Raffalovitch, and Miss Gribbell, Mrs. E. R. Pennell, and several charming women from Washington. Mr. Pickering is a Bostonian, and the most artistic *vivâ voce* exponent of Browning. He does not "recite," but is a reader of extraordinary dramatic power joined with dignified restraint.

Miss Martin-Leake, the new secretary of the Women's Liberal Federation, on whom most of the business arrangements for the recent meetings have fallen, was formerly a Girton student. Subsequently she undertook work in connection with the Birmingham School Board, and a few months ago was appointed to the post she now holds. Miss Martin-Leake is a tall, graceful young lady, who conclusively proves by her appearance that dowdiness and devotion to politics need not go together in women.

On 1st June was laid to rest in Kensal-green the remains of a man who sixty-two years ago was considered a prodigy in pianoforte playing. At the early age of six Mr. F. Bowen Jewson gave his first concert. In 1834, when he was eleven years of age, he entered the Royal Academy, ultimately becoming a professor and a director of the institution. His long life spent in devotion to the music he loved so well was in intimate acquaintance with Mendelssohn, Wagner, Chopin, Bennett, and Macfarren.

Sir George Stephen is the first Colonial public man who has been made a peer. He was born in the small town of Dufftown, Mortlach, Banffshire, in 1829, and went as a working man to Canada in 1850. He has shown his loyalty and devotion to the Queen by giving £100,000 to found the Victoria Hospital in Montreal. He was made a baronet for his services in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A law journal has the following extremely characteristic anecdote of Lord Coleridge:—"Not long ago when the Lord Chief Justice was presiding at Carmarthen Assizes, a witness, replying to Mr. Bowen-Rowlands addressed the learned counsel as 'Yer honor,' immediately, however, correcting himself, saying, 'I beg pardon, I mean your lordship.' Lord Coleridge smiled and said, 'Premature, Mr. Bowen-Rowlands. Premature.'"

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NOTICES.

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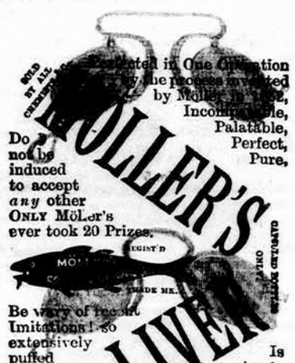

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There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer,
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
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A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding the great original value of "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a natural purgative, safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEALTHY BILE.—When the liver is not making healthy bile, or insufficient quantity, the blood becomes impure—the groundwork of disease, and produces constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, headache, &c. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the best remedy.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" *versus* BRANDY.—"There were a few attacks of mild dysentery, brought mainly on by ill-considered devotion to brandy, or biliousness produced by the same cause. For the latter we used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which is simply invaluable."—*Coral Lands*, Vol. I.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, &c.—"I have personally used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially must this be the case in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World—Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

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EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old-

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, **LONDON;**

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

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Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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"SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE

Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c. the appearance of New.

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ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.

Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

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PATENT WATER-TUBE

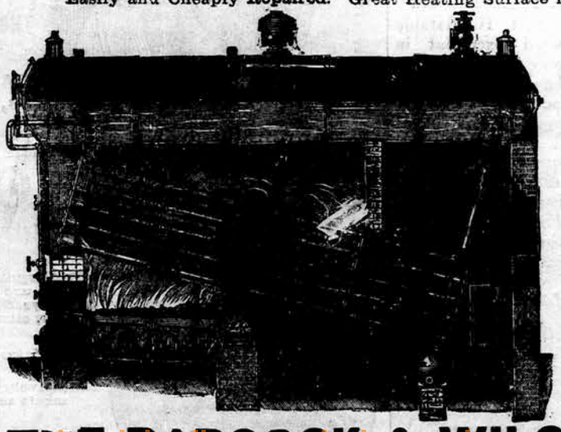
STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

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Apply NORRIE MITCHELL & Co., 78, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa. Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE

FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE

LE DANSK

Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.

MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

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For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
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CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

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is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

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Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is* JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.

Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.

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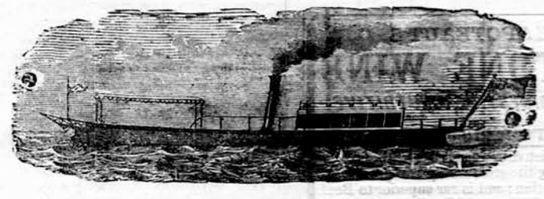

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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for River navigation.

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The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

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SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes**, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough**, Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats**, and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP OF Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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RIGAUD and Cº PARIS

Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

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A REFRESHING VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation, Sick headaches, Dysentery, Gastralgia, | Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Overheated blood, Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, billiousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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BINET'S DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE.

This really excellent Wine is in increasing demand everywhere. It has but once to be tried to be always afterwards ordered.

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Rs. 66 per dozen Quarts.
Rs. 69 per 2 dozen Pints.

Sample bottle sent per V. P. P. free of Railway freight.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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To be obtained of all respectable dealers and of

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Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors

McDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

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HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES *Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,* To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

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AFTER USE.

Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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Agents. { TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA
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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES are cut on approved Scientific principles at right angles to the axis of the crystal. In *Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles* it is not only the Pebbles which are perfect, special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebble Spectacles stand unrivalled, and command the highst price, but for those who desire it we supply a cheaper class.

We have also a large supply of ordinary glass Spectacles from Rs. 3 a pair.

When a change of power becomes necessary we supply Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles at half price (Rs. 8), taking back the unsuitable pair (which we return to Europe to be repolished).

Dr. Menist's Spectacles can only be obtained from MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

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TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

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These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

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This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

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PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES.

This kind of frame is made to suit those who only require spectacles for reading, writing, or distinguishing objects at a short distance. The pantoscopic frame allows of the Wearer looking over the lenses without moving the spectacles.

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No. 5

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FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

Gold	Rs. 50
Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	„ 22, 25
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Folders are handy for occasional use, but for steady work of any kinds spectacles are the most comfortable

Repairs, &c., receive prompt and careful attention.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

Opposite the RAJABAI CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S.

BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
8 Years Old ** (Blue Capsule.)
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof) FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

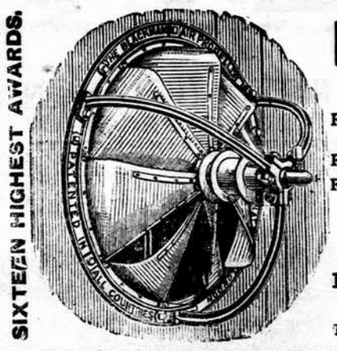
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL FOR FARM HARNESS.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



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For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.
For **COOLING** Purposes, and
For **DRYING** any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.
REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

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Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON" A B C Code used

CANVAS HOSE PIPING.

The "Union" brand is guaranteed to stand 400 lbs. pressure per square inch.

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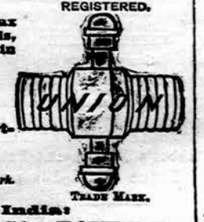

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Made specially from long Irish Flax for the use of Fire Brigades, Mills, Railways, Ships, &c., and for use in tropical climates.

It has the largest sale of any hose in the world.

Extensively used by various Departments in H. M.'s Government.

None Genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

Sole Agents for India:
GREAVES, COTTON & CO., BOMBAY.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—
JOHN MORRIS & SONS, REGENT WORKS, MANCHESTER.

THE IMPROVED PULLEY BRACE, NOT CROSSED AT THE BACK.

THE ONLY CORRECT PRINCIPLE. Supports the Back. Develops the Chest. Perfect Freedom with any position of the body.

IMPORTANT.

THE back strap, by a patented arrangement, can be moved (vertically) to any position upon the back, high or low, to suit comfort of wearer, also lengthened or shortened (horizontally) to suit the distance between the back buttons of the Trousers.

CAUTION.—Every genuine Brace is stamped with Registered Trade Mark thus—

THE IMPROVED PULLEY BRACE TRADE MARK.

RETAIL of all Hosiers and Outfitters.
WHOLESALE of the leading Wholesale Houses.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of cow's milk.

THE ONLY FOOD that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of a wet nurse.

IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality at once improved.

IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, change partially from nursing to SOLUBLE FOOD.

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst for Rhenish Prussia, says: "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the best of all the foods I have ever examined."

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by Marion Harland. Book of 64 pages, giving careful instructions for bringing up the little ones. Sent free by

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ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,

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The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
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